

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 371.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1852.

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LONDON : WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CHRISTMAS, 1852.

We have no great reverence for Church festivals, as such. Every one of them, to our thinking, originated in superstition, and most of them are associated with customs "more honour'd in the breach than the observance." But Christmas, "merry Christmas," we cannot consent to part with. It may have obtained its introduction to the civilized world in an ecclesiastical dress—but, in England at least, it has long been treated as a social guest, and is valued accordingly. We participate to the full in the pardonable prejudice of our countrymen. We hold Christmas-day sacred, in the domestic sense, even to the old-fashioned extent of "Roast Beef and Plum Pudding." We believe in the virtue of family *rénunions*. We feel the duty of being placid, gamesome, aye! child-like, on such occasions. We do not object to the mistletoe. There are other influences which humanize and purify the heart beside those high ones without which we acknowledge that the rest are wholly inadequate—and, in a world like this, and in a community like ours, we see no wisdom in throwing away any of the aids by which good resolutions may be supported. Many a family has, ere now, had to bless the return of Christmas-day! Many a parent's fond but aching heart has been soothed by its results upon the temper of wayward, or upon the conduct of erring, children! Countless are the reconciliations it effects, the neglected affections it revives, the purer recollections it calls up, the brave resolves it strengthens! No, no, we cannot part with Christmas-day. It is hallowed for home enjoyments. And, albeit we reject its ecclesiastical meaning, our heart cordially responds to its social significance. Therefore, to all our readers we wish a merry Christmas!

Very different is the state of the world at this present Christmas of 1852 from what most of us had anticipated. We see but a very little way ahead of us, after all. The present year was to have been one of revolutionary eruptions—it has passed away more silently than most. The despots of Europe were to have been shattered—whereas all continue as they were, save that Louis Napoleon is Emperor of France. Mind was to have asserted its superiority over matter—right over might—but instead of this we see nothing but passive nationalities, suffering tyrants to rob them of their most dearly-bought political possessions, almost without a murmur. In almost every continental state, military power is paramount to every other, and half Europe may be regarded as in a permanent state of siege. Constitutions have been remorselessly dashed to pieces. The press is handcuffed and muzzled. Priesthood is again rampant, and more intolerant and presumptuous than ever. The powers of wrong-doing would appear to have gotten them the victory, and liberty, hunted from every soil, finds its last asylum in this island, and in the western hemisphere. To this pass have all our predictions come—verified, as dreams are said to be, by contraries. But, perhaps, we have erred only in assigning a specified

time for their fulfilment. The laws of Providence are uniform enough, unable as we may be to apply an exact scale of measurement to their operation. The year 1852 will not witness the harvest of those evils which crowned heads have been so busy in sowing on the continent—but, unless the destiny of man runs backward, we may still be sure that the time approaches when perjury and tyranny in exalted places will reap their appropriate reward.

Great Britain has not a little for which to be grateful at this season. We still retain our political constitution, violent as has been the strain recently put upon it. We have yet a free press. And we hold in our hands the power of the purse. A.D. 1852, however, has seen us passing through an unexpected struggle, now, happily, at an end. A Protectionist Ministry, a general election, an autumnal session of Parliament, the "crowning victory" of Free-trade, the overthrow of a Government which held the reins of office ten months in defiance of the known wishes of the people, and, finally, a Ministerial crisis not yet resolved, will render the present year a memorable one to England. And yet, on the whole, how quietly we have passed through this scene of political experience! With what ease and noiselessness has our political machine moved over this uneven ground! How comparatively trivial has been the interruption of daily business, daily cares, and daily pleasures, by the stress of public affairs! Much of this is due to our confidence in the institutions of the country, and to the growing good sense and sound feeling of the people—much, also, to that great measure of justice which relieved the springs of industry, and put an end to the spoliation of the many by the few in the prostituted name of law. Over these blessings we may thankfully rejoice on the approaching Christmas-day—and to men as humble instruments, as well as to God as the origin and source, we may cherish a sense of obligation for "the peace and plenty" with which we are favoured.

Many are the hearths which will this year miss accustomed features—many at which the names of emigrants will be tearfully but hopefully pronounced. Here is another memorable characteristic of 1852. Australia has displayed her glittering wealth, and thousands upon thousands of our young men have quitted our shores to seek a more promising sphere, and to carry their skill and energy where skill and energy are sure to find abundance. In good time has Divine Providence opened up this outlet to our pent-up and superfluous population. Who can speculate on the future of that vast southern continent? Who will venture to foretell what it will have become half a century hence? Why, even now it is literally true that nations are born in a day. But the immediate present will have far more interest in the eyes of many of our friends, on Saturday next, than the remote future. Few, perhaps, there are among them who have not some relative or connexion already there, or on their way thither. Tender will be the recollections indulged in by the absent, wherever they may be, of home and England—and fervent will be the prayers breathed forth from the now broken circle for the emigrant's safety and prosperity. Oh! it will be a marked Christmas-day to not a few—bringing with it unvoiced emotions, but not all painful. There will be the usual communion of spirits—but in how many instances will it be across the wide, wide ocean! And wherever such is the case, who will not bless old Christmas for being the occasion of this mutual embrace of fond hearts?

The year has been one of remarkable prosperity. The harvest which threatened to be so deficient, is turning up a good one both for the public and for the farmer. Business has been unprecedentedly brisk, employment steady, and money abundant. But not as yet have the poor ceased from the land. Some few have gone—but many more are left. Let Christmas-day intercede for them with their wealthier neighbours, and succeed in procuring for them one gladsome holiday, at least, in the now expiring year of 1852! Give them, too, for once, a taste of domestic enjoyment—and win for gentle-eyed Charity the praises which she deserves,

but never desires! Your own circle will be all the more cheery for your benevolence—your own heart all the warmer. Resolve that yours shall be no niggard nor stinted enjoyment of the day—and as far as you have opportunity, widen the circuit of your happiness, and make it take in as many of the poor and friendless as possible! Pardon us, good reader, the freedom of this discourse—our sermon for the day—and allow us once again to wish you "a merry Christmas and a happy New Year!"

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

WE copy the following paragraph from the *Athenaeum* of last Saturday:—

"Some of the public-spirited inhabitants of Leeds—headed by the Mayor, the Parliamentary representatives of the town, and part of the clergy—have recently formed themselves into an association, called the Leeds Rational Recreation Society, for the purpose of supplying a want long felt in populous districts—that of cheap amusement, free from contaminating or pernicious associations. Several people's concerts have been given by the society, and attended with great success. In order to keep up as much variety as possible, it is proposed to introduce occasionally dramatic readings, poetical recitations, and brief lectures on lighter subjects. Prizes have been offered for the best essays, by working men, on the most eligible means of promoting the rational recreation of the people; and additional interest was imparted to one of the concerts by publicly awarding the prizes, and reading extracts from the successful essays."

This experiment of cheap concerts has been tried in other places besides Leeds, and, we believe, with the best success. The Saturday evening concert at Liverpool has drawn hundreds from the public-house, and prevented the squandering in debasing indulgences of many a hard-earned shilling. In Manchester, also, we believe, the experiment has been successful. A series of cheap concerts at Bath have been attended by crowded audiences of working-men, and their effect is highly spoken of. We notice, from time to time, other indications of a disposition to improve the recreations of our labouring population, and draw them away from that prolific source of crime and misery—the public-house. The Christian, as well as the philanthropist, will rejoice at these humanizing efforts, and see in them an approximation towards those spiritual results he fervently desires.

In London, ere another year has elapsed, the Crystal Palace will be exercising a potent influence in elevating the masses of our population by providing a more wholesome recreation than any to which they have been accustomed. Happily, within its grounds there will be no conflict of drinking habits with purer enjoyments; for it will be noticed with satisfaction that the Directors have determined to forbid the sale of all intoxicating liquors in the place. While penning these remarks, there has come under our notice a pamphlet* (the general characteristics of which we shall have an opportunity of criticising in our literary department) full of weighty and suggestive reflections on the New Crystal Palace, in connexion with the pleasures of the people. Some of its remarks are so apropos to our present purpose, that we make no apology for quoting one or two passages. The high import of that great wonder of the present day is thus emphatically dwelt upon:—

"It grows up through the force of a conviction, which is now wrought into the mind of the community, that the intellect and wealth which commerce has developed, owe a ministry to the people of the land; and that while the merchant princes can pillage the Continent, Egypt, Palestine, India, and China, of their treasures, to minister to their own vanity, amusement, or instruction, the united strength of the intellect and wealth of the country should build a Palace, far transcending all private palaces, for the great people whose industry has made our England the queen of the kingdoms of the earth. It is emphatically a People's Palace, and the organization of it on this gigantic scale, by men of shrewd understanding, is certainly a sign that the tide of public feeling has turned towards higher, more intellectual, more elevating pursuits and recreations, than it affected some fifteen years ago. The fact that the keenest speculators are now ransacking our world for the trea-

* "The Sabbath, the Crystal Palace, and the People." By Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, A.B., London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

sures of art, science, and the early history of our race, wherewith to adorn this Palace, is a proof that the very class which has been most prone to renounce all the higher attributes of humanity, and to make its life like that of the brutes that perish, is beginning to resume the exercise of those higher attributes, and to waken by a sense of what a man's life includes."

Mr. Brown contends that even in a religious point of view beneficial results will eventually spring from the manifest tendency in favour of purer and more refined recreation. The following thoughts are worthy of serious consideration by all who have at heart the elevation of the masses of our population:—

"The working classes who visit the Museum in Great Russell-street, the Zoological Gardens on Monday, Hampton Court, and Kew, add nothing to the disorder and drunkenness of the metropolis. It is wonderfully rare, even in the more distant exhibitions and places of intelligent enjoyment which have been mentioned, to meet with disorder. Certainly, the drunkenness and disorder of London have been greatly diminished by the opening of places of resort for the working classes where mind as well as body may be fed. Everything in the past justifies the extension of the experiment, and on the grandest scale. To the poor man, these things are not so much exhibitions as they are to us who can more frequent them. They partake of the dignity of events, stir up the fountains of manhood, perhaps long stagnant, and make him feel life's meaning and life's worth, and thus expand his soul. Now, it is worth while seriously to consider—Is this *different* from the object which God proposed in the institution of the Sabbath-day? It stops far short of that object; but, as far as it goes, does it not travel in the same direction, and aim at the lifting man up from the brutish condition into which a too slavish daily toil would plunge him, to feel how much a man is better than a brute? . . . If, through the unconscious influence of Christianity, which has leavened even our speculating fraternities, 'the earth is helping' the Kingdom; if the backwater of the mill-wheel of the Church has come round, and is adding its strength to the current; let us look on it lovingly and hopefully, as a state of things to be fostered and led onward to what is better, in nowise to be resisted and banned. And if men want to see this thing which is to elevate and educate them on the Lord's-day—the great mass of the people being notoriously averse to the Sabbath of the Church—we should not say, roughly and fiercely, 'You shall not,' but recognise it, as far as it goes, as a sign of progress, hoping that, by all the humanizing influences which are brought to bear on them, we may regain a hold on them, and lead them on to a true appreciation of the Christian idea of the Sabbath."

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

GREAT MEETING AT PONTYPOOL.—On Monday, the 13th inst., the Rev. J. Burnet commenced a tour in South Wales on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association, at Pontypool, in Glamorganshire, a soirée being held on the occasion in the spacious British School-room. Nearly 1,000 persons were present, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. "The tea, &c.," says the *Monmouthshire Merlin*, whose extended report we abridge, "was, as is becoming customary in Monmouthshire, the good work of the ladies, who presented gratuitously some twenty-five or thirty 'trays,' and their accompaniments, towards the refreshments of the evening. This was announced at the close to have produced some £20 or £30—a sum which, after the necessary expenses were deducted, would be appropriated to the publication fund of the Association. Among the numerous company present, we noticed the following ministers and gentlemen:—Revs. Thomas Thomas, president, and George Thomas, classical tutor, of Baptist College, Pontypool; R. Johns (Baptist), H. Daniel (Independent), W. Loyd (Independent), Pontypool; R. Rees (Baptist), Gaagoe; J. Rees (Baptist), Blaenavon; W. Thomas (Baptist), Pisgah; D. Morgan (Baptist), Blaenavon; M. Jones (Independent), Garndyrris; E. Hughes (Independent), Penywain; D. Davis (Independent), New Inn; S. Price (Baptist), Abersychan; the students, Baptist College, Pontypool—Messrs. W. and J. H. Conway, C. Davies, T. M'Carnie, Pontypool; C. Conway, jun., Ponthydyryn; H. Lewis, Abersychan; D. Lewis, Blaenavon, &c. It need scarcely be observed that the ladies of Pontypool and district formed on this occasion, on the platform, and in the body of the room, quite an 'array of beauty.' The Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Pontypool College, occupied the chair, and gave a succinct account of the origin and object of the Anti-state-church movement, which, he was happy to say, he had supported from the outset. He was followed by Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Lydney, "whose unremitting and valuable services in averting disastrous consequences from the late financial visitation," have acquired for him deserved popularity in the district, and who delivered a vivacious and much-applauded speech. Mr. Burnet, who said that it was the first occasion of his visiting that part of Wales, next addressed the meeting, and was listened to for an hour with the most marked attention. Rev. S. Price, of Abersychan, moved a vote of thanks to the ladies, eulogizing their very generous aid in carrying out the present meeting with satisfaction to all, and with success to the funds of the Association, as deserving of warm applause. The Rev. Herbert Daniel seconded the motion, speaking in support of it in the language of his native Cambrian land. The Rev. George Thomas, in one of those warm-hearted and eloquent speeches, for which he is famed, moved a vote of thanks to the deputation, to Mr. Nicholson, and to the chairman; which Mr. William Lloyd ably seconded, and the meeting adopted with cheers. Thanks being returned by these gentlemen, the proceedings terminated shortly before ten o'clock.

NEWPORT.—On the following evening, Mr. Burnet visited this town, at which it was announced that a soirée would be held for the purpose of enunciating the "principles of British Nonconformity, and developing, at the same time, the particular advantages arising from freedom, not only in thought, but in action also, with regard to all matters of religion. The proceeds to be applied to the increase of the publication fund of the "Library for the Times." The meeting was to have been held in the Town-hall; but in consequence of an untoward misunderstanding among the parties concerned in the letting and preparation of the hall, a large gallery, which had been erected for Signor Tamplini's concert, was allowed to remain there, although an application had been made in the proper quarter for its removal. Placards were, therefore, issued on the day of the soirée, announcing that it would be held in the school-room of Dock-street Chapel; and that capacious room was found quite adequate to the accommodation of the assembly. Tea and coffee, with the usual accompaniments, were prepared under the superintendence of a committee of ladies, whose arrangements were much approved, as conducing to the comfort and pleasure of the audience in a greater degree than is usual on such occasions. After tea, William Evans, Esq., was voted to the chair; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Pontypool College, Rev. Andrew Fuller, of Cardiff, Rev. J. Burnet, and the Rev. Mr. Barnet, "whose speeches were frequently and warmly applauded." The Rev. J. Barfield and Mr. Lewis moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, the speakers who had come from a distance, and to the ladies, for their efficient aid.

CARDIFF was Mr. Burnet's next halting-place (on Wednesday), where, in consequence of there being no room obtainable for a soirée, a lecture on recent events, as illustrative of the necessity for separating the Church from the State, was delivered at the English Baptist Chapel. John Bachelor, Esq., took the chair, and on the platform (says the *Silurian*) were several Dissenting ministers and influential tradesmen of the town. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended. The chairman having delivered an opening address, in which he forcibly urged the duty of Dissenters in relation to the movement, Mr. Burnet rose to deliver his lecture, of which the journalist promises to give a full report in his next number. Mr. G. Sully afterwards read a report descriptive of the object of the "Library for the Times," for which a collection was afterwards made; and the Rev. Messrs. Fuller and Williams, in argumentative speeches, submitted a resolution approving of the society's principles. Dr. Edwards, Lewis Williams, Esq., and the Rev. D. Jones, also proposed the usual votes of thanks.

SWANSEA.—Mr. Burnet was to finish his tour here on Friday, a soirée being announced to take place at the Assembly-rooms. The report of the meeting has not, however, reached us.

MIDDLEBOROUGH-ON-TEES.—A public meeting in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association was held in the Town Hall here on the 14th inst. The Rev. Messrs. Hugh S. Brown, of Liverpool, and R. Macbeth, of Darlington, were announced to attend as a deputation, but, from some unexplained cause, Mr. Brown was not present. Mr. T. B. Gumersall, a Quaker, occupied the chair, and addresses, which we have not space even to epitomize, were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Bowen and Macbeth. A petition to the House of Commons, for the separation of Church and State, was adopted, and it was agreed that it should be presented by Mr. Cayley, M.P., one of the county members.

NORTH SHIELDS.—An Anti-state-church meeting was held here on Tuesday, the 14th inst., when the Rev. Messrs. Brown, of Liverpool, and Macbeth, of Darlington, represented the committee of the Anti-state-church Association. The recent church-rate seizures, by which some members of the Society of Friends have been so cruelly plundered, gave increased interest to the meeting.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE, yesterday week, read a lecture to the members of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institution, on "The Poetry of Gray." It was characterised by the geniality and graceful criticism of all Lord Carlisle's lectures. He mentioned a fact of present historical interest—at the time Gray was writing his "Ode on a Distant view of Eton College," one of the boys playing by the "margent green" was Arthur Wellesley. Speaking of the lecture, the *Sheffield Independent* says:—"On the platform, near to his lordship, sat our venerable townsman, Mr. Montgomery, who evidently was greatly delighted with the whole discourse. It was quite a picture to see 'the old man eloquent' manifest his approbation of the manner in which the subject was treated. His lips moved in mute response to every sound of versified harmony; and, at every expression of fine fancy or noble sentiment, his eyes sparkled with pleasurable emotion. Mr. Montgomery's own lectures on poetry are justly regarded as amongst the most charming contributions to modern literature."

POOR RELIEF.—A return, obtained by Sir John Trollope, shows that from July, 1851, to July last, there was in certain places in England and Wales an increase in the number of paupers of 6,123, whilst in other places there was a decrease of 22,978, leaving an actual decrease of 16,855. Of the adult able-bodied paupers, the in-door had decreased from 48,000 to 45,700. The in-door expenditure for the poor between the half-year ended Michaelmas last year, and the last Michaelmas, was, after deducting the increase in certain parts, £26,631.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GUERNSEY.—The Rev. C. W. Evan, B.A., late Minister of Lendal-street Chapel, York, has received and accepted a cordial invitation from the English Independent Church assembling in Eldad Chapel, Guernsey, to become their pastor.

PADDINGTON.—The Rev. S. C. Sargent, B.A., of Glasgow University, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Praed-street, Paddington, vacant by the removal of the Rev. W. Underwood. Mr. Sargent commences his labours on the first Sabbath in January.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—The old Baptist Church, Great Yarmouth, has given a perfectly unanimous and most cordial invitation to the Rev. J. Green, of Zion Chapel, Tenterden, Kent, to become their pastor, which he has accepted, and intends to commence his stated labours (D.V.) on the first Lord's-day of the new year.

CHORLEY.—On Wednesday, December 8, the Rev. John Baker, late of Lozells, Birmingham, was recognised as the pastor of the church and congregation assembling in Hollingshead-street Chapel, Chorley, Lancashire. The Rev. S. Lewin, of Chorley, commenced the afternoon service by reading the Scriptures and prayer; the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., delivered the introductory discourse and asked the usual questions; the Rev. R. slate offered the recognition prayer. Tea was provided in the school-room. About four hundred persons assembled on the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Raffles occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. slate, J. Baker, S. Lewin, A. Bateson, and — Eastwood, Primitive Methodist. In the evening of the same day, the Rev. Dr. Raffles delivered a powerful and impressive charge to the minister; and the Rev. R. M. Davis, of Oldham, preached an excellent sermon to the church and congregation. The Revs. J. R. Jones, of Bolton; A. Bateson, of Egerton; and J. G. Carpenter, of Kidderminster, engaged in the services of the day.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, LINCOLNSHIRE.—On Tuesday evening, December 7, a social tea-meeting was held for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. John Winterbottom, of Providence Chapel, on his retirement from the pastorate, consisting of a purse containing sixty sovereigns. About 100 friends attended, including the Revs. T. Stratten (Hull), and Richard Miles (Brigg). Mr. Thomas Pearson presided, and Mr. John Morley, the treasurer, presented the testimonial, and delivered an address to his late pastor, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Winterbottom. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. T. Stratten, the Rev. R. Miles, and others.

HERNE BAY.—The Rev. Frederick Newman, late of Lyme Regis, has accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the church of Christ assembling in Union Chapel, Herne Bay, Kent, and commenced his stated labours on the second Sabbath in December.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. W. GREGORY.—At a special church-meeting held in the vestry of Hope Chapel, Clifton, on Monday evening, December 6th, and convened by the request of the minister, a letter was read from the Rev. W. Gregory, tendering his resignation of the pastoral office, which he has held in that place about twenty-one years. The only cause of this is the severe and protracted affliction under which Mr. G. has been suffering for more than four years, and by which he has been almost totally laid aside from his official duties for nearly three years. After much conversation, conducted with the greatest harmony, and expressive of Christian sympathy with their afflicted minister, the church unanimously adopted two resolutions:—"That Mr. Gregory be requested to withdraw his resignation and to continue the pastoral office among them, and that a young minister be engaged as a permanent assistant to discharge the duties of the place, at the same time pledging themselves to raise the necessary annual stipend for his support." The meeting then adjourned to Monday, the 13th, to await Mr. Gregory's decision. At the adjourned meeting, a second letter was read, confirming the resignation, and the only course left to the church was reluctantly to accept it. In the letter confirming the resignation, Mr. Gregory expressed his gratitude to the church for their kindness, but deemed it his duty to retire, at whatever sacrifice of feeling and advantage to himself.—*Bristol Mercury.*

FREE CHURCH OLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, CANNON-STREET, PRESTON.—On Saturday evening, the 11th inst., a public tea-meeting was held in the above place, which was well attended. Mr. Furness was called upon to preside after tea, when addresses were delivered bearing upon the principles and progress of "The United Free Gospel Churches," by Mr. Ridings, of Preston, Mr. Townsend, of Lancaster, Mr. Fitzgerald, of Oswestry, and Mr. Sanderson, of Liverpool. The meeting was of a most interesting character. The distinctive principle—an unpaid ministry—was stated to be making headway. Mr. Fitzgerald, the editor of the *Free Gospel Advocate*, delivered two excellent discourses on Sunday, the 12th inst.—*From a Correspondent.*

DUDLEY PORT, STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mr. M. D. Morgan, of Newport, Monmouthshire, was recognised on Thursday, the 9th inst., as a minister of the Welsh church in the above place. The Rev. G. Griffiths, of Newport, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. D. Williams, Cardiff, asked the usual questions; the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Ridge, of Llanelli; the Rev. W. Rees, of Liverpool, delivered the charge to the minister; and the Rev. R. Jones, of Manchester, preached to the church and the congregation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—The Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society owes its origin to the desire felt by some friends of the Christian Missions to do something to meet the demand which has of late years arisen on the foreign missionary field, for a larger supply of men skilled in the healing art, to co-operate with those engaged in the spread of the gospel. It was felt that a society having such an object, and occupying such a central and influential position as Edinburgh affords, could not confine its attention to any one section of the missionary field. It seemed to be imposed upon it as a necessary consequence of its being located at the seat of a great medical school, and at the centre of active efforts on behalf of "vital Christianity, that it should be prepared to do everything possible and competent for such an institution to undertake, to add to the number of the healers of the sick, willing to consecrate themselves to the service of Christ as fellow-labourers with the preachers of the word in all parts of the world.

It unfortunately happens, however, that though the Medical Missionary Society has claims on larger sections of the community than any other religious society whatever, yet the very grounds on which these claims are based deprives it of the cordial advocacy of the public organs of the religious world.

The distinctive characteristics of the Medical Missionary Society are *Universality*, *Catholicity*, and *Lay-agency*. It aspires (if enabled) to send its missionaries here and there and everywhere over the heathen world; the only consideration which guides it in the selection of any one locality in preference to another is the relative amount of good it may be able to effect, and the leadings of Providence in pointing out the way. The society moreover offers to co-operate on equal terms with every section of the Evangelical Church, without distinction and without partiality; and lastly it considers its own peculiar mission to be to send into the missionary field a class of labourers which reason and experience combine to testify are the most efficient auxiliaries to the preachers of the gospel, and which Scripture warrants us to employ. Yet we find that our *universality* shuts us out of the journals devoted to the advocacy of any particular field of labour; our *catholicity* from out of the denominational periodicals; and while our *lay-agency* deprives us of the cordial sympathy and support of the ecclesiastical publications, our religious and evangelistic character debars our admission into such as are professional and scientific. Having, then, no mouthpiece of our own, we are driven to appeal to the newspaper press to make our position known, and to speak good word for us with the public. In soliciting this favour from you I hope the appeal will not be made in vain.

The subject of Medical Missions is not altogether new to the friends and supporters of missionary societies; it has been tried to an extent sufficient to show how essential the auxiliary of medical talent is to the completeness of missionary undertakings. But what is altogether new is an association organized by medical men, and conducted by Christian gentlemen of the medical profession for the purpose of consecrating the healing art to the furtherance of the gospel. From the high reputation of the Medical School of Edinburgh, that city is undoubtedly a most fitting seat of a society having an object of this kind in view. In no other quarter of the United Kingdom could the experiment be tried under such favourable auspices.

So long as the directors of the society had no immediate prospect of being able to employ to advantage any funds which might be placed at their disposal, they did not press on the public the claims of their institution; but now being about to begin the work in earnest, and to break ground on the foreign missionary field, they must lay aside all that reserve, and in justice to the great cause committed to their keeping urge the friends of evangelical enterprise and of Christian beneficence (for they aim at the good both of the bodies and of the souls of men) to lend them a helping hand.

The Medical Missionary Society does not offer itself as a substitute for any of the existing missions, but as the auxiliary and fellow-helper of them all; removing obstructions, conciliating the affections, opening doors of access, and obtaining a ready audience to the message, and cordial welcome to the messengers, of the great salvation. In return for the benefits we confer, we hope to obtain a willingness to listen to the gospel invitation without prejudice, and a readiness to accept it upon conviction.

The directors have experienced so much difficulty in obtaining agents suitably qualified to send forth as labourers on the missionary field, that they resolved some time ago to aid in promoting the education of promising students of medicine, who might be looking forward to the missionary field. Alive to all the difficulties and responsibilities of this undertaking, they did not enter upon it without much deliberation, nor until after a considerable number of meetings, and much interchange of sentiment. The result has been, that in a little time (if enabled and encouraged to proceed) they will possess an agency, fully equipped in mental and spiritual endowments, adequate to any amount of public support they can hope to obtain. In the meantime, however, the directors did not cease to look out anxiously for an individual suitably qualified to undertake the office of medical missionary, and to break ground for the society in India. They had many offers of service and many applications for employment made to them; but they had not been able to satisfy themselves that the standard of qualification they had fixed upon had been attained by any of the applicants. They found professional knowledge without that amount of the missionary spirit which they considered requisite; and again they found the missionary zeal and the personal piety without the professional requirements. The directors were very scrupulous in regard to their first appointment, because they believe that the success of their scheme will mainly depend on a judicious and efficient beginning.

In the good providence of God they think they have now had the offer made to them of the services of an individual for the Indian mission, in every respect suitably qualified: one who combines personal piety and missionary zeal with very high professional ac-

quirements, and who has already had considerable experience in medical and surgical practice.

Having got the man of whom they were in search, the only remaining difficulty is in respect to the funds—a difficulty which the directors did not accustom themselves to view as very formidable. The sentiment expressed at all their meetings was—Let us provide the right man, and the public will speedily and readily put us in possession of the funds. We still entertain this confident expectation. We have got the man, and now, as convener of the Indian sub-committee, I, with the full assurance of hope, make this statement to the public. I am sure, Sir, you will be doing a great good to a great and good cause struggling into being, if through your widely circulating pages you make known our position, our aims, and our wants, and draw the attention of your readers to the subject by a few words of commendation from yourself.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
KENNETH M'QUEEN.
Edinburgh, 9, Royal Circus, December, 1852.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—The following is an extract from a letter from Cape Town, which may be relied upon as authentic. The intelligence has been otherwise confirmed, and, unless you have it in another form, will, I doubt not, be interesting to many of your readers:—

"I have just received a very interesting letter from Mr. Le Brun relative to Madagascar. Rahinaharo, the great persecutor, is dead. The young prince reigns jointly with his mother. An indemnity law has been passed in favour of those who made their escape from Madagascar. The young prince is desirous of instruction from missionaries, and of peace and commerce with the British. The flags of Madagascar bear his name instead of his mother's."

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
THOMAS DAVIES.
1, Barkham Terrace, Dec. 21, 1852.

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The following is the address proposed by Messrs. Sturge and Alexander:—

THE AFFECTIONATE AND CHRISTIAN ADDRESS OF MANY THOUSANDS OF THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND TO THEIR SISTERS, THE WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A common origin, a common faith, and, we sincerely believe, a common cause, urge us at this present moment to address you on the subject of that system of slavery which still prevails so extensively, and with such frightful results, in some of the vast regions of the western world.

We will not dwell on the ordinary topics; on the progress of civilization; on the advance of freedom in various directions; on the requirements of the nineteenth century; but we appeal to you very seriously to reflect, and to ask counsel of God, how far such a state of things is in accordance with his Holy Word, the inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion.

We are not insensible to the difficulties that the abolition of slavery in your country may encounter from supposed pecuniary interests and long-cherished prejudices, but whatever difficulties may exist, we believe it to be a Christian duty to terminate, without delay, a system which deprives man of his rightful freedom; withdraws from him the just reward of his labour; and which, both by law and in practice, in direct contravention of God's law, "instituted in the time of man's innocence," denies, in effect, to the slave, the sanctity of marriage, with all its joys, rights, and obligations; which separates, at the will of the master, the wife from the husband, and the children from the parents. Nor can we be silent on that awful system, which, either by statute or by custom, interdicts to any race of man, or any portion of the human family, education in the truths of the gospel and the ordinances of Christianity.

We appeal, then, to you as sisters, as wives, and as mothers, to raise your voices to your fellow-citizens, and your prayers to Almighty God, for the removal of these calamities and crimes from the Christian world. We do not say these things in a spirit of self-complacency, as though our nation had been free from the guilt it perceives in others. We acknowledge with grief the heavy share we have had in this great sin. We acknowledge that our forefathers introduced, if they did not compel, the adoption of slavery in some of your states. We humbly confess this before Almighty God; and it is because we so deeply feel the share which our ancestors have had in this iniquity, and on account of the deep injury to the interests of humanity and Christianity involved in its continuance, that we now venture to implore your aid to wipe away that which has been our common guilt and our common dishonour.

THE CONVICTION OF MR. KIRWAN FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.—The result of this extraordinary trial is warmly controverted in the public journals. A writer in the *Times* of Thursday, signing himself "Observer," enters at great length into the circumstantial evidence upon which Mr. Kirwan was convicted, and maintains, obviously with an accurate knowledge of the locality, that it was insufficient to prove his guilt. In the leading columns of the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Standard*, and the *Leader*, the same opinion is strongly maintained. The *North British Daily Mail* gives publicity to a vague Dublin rumour that the captain of a Danish brig had seen a man struggling with a woman on Ireland's Eye on the very day that the unfortunate Mrs. Kirwan was murdered, and distinctly heard the screams, and that this circumstance was noted in the log book at the time. Mr. Justice Crampton has refused leave to appeal to another Court on some points of exception made by the counsel, but, says the *Daily News* correspondent, "it is generally understood that the prisoner's life will be spared, on the ground of legal weakness in the chain of circumstantial evidence."

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

REJECTION OF THE BUDGET.

On Thursday, during a brief sitting of the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY gave notice that in the event of the resolutions then before the House of Commons being adopted that evening, he should, the next day, move that their lordships do adjourn till after Christmas. Should the resolutions be rejected, another course must be pursued.

In the lower House, a number of petitions against the budget were presented—including one adopted that morning by the common council of the City of London. As soon as the Speaker had left the chair, Lord JOHN RUSSELL formally raised the question of the actual issue before the committee, by requesting that the chairman (Mr. Wilson Patten) read so much of the resolution as was to be put to the committee. The CHAIRMAN stated, that from the moment Mr. Williams withdrew his amendment, the matter had been discussed upon the proposition "Ay" or "No;" and the discussion would proceed until the committee gave directions to the contrary. Mr. HUMPHREY apprehended that the discussion went upon the whole resolution, as if no amendment had been proposed. The CHAIRMAN said, No; there were "other" amendments. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER volunteered an explanation. The highest authority had informed him that it was necessary to take the resolution paragraph by paragraph. As the first sanctioned the increase, and the second the extension, of the house-tax, the committee would not be called upon to decide its amount. Representations to that effect had been made to him from both sides of the House. Mr. GLADSTONE said, it was not competent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make any arrangements with individual members in regard to the course of the committee. It was understood that when Mr. Williams withdrew his amendment, Mr. Bright called for a distinct and simple negative: was Mr. Bright content to take a negative on the whole proposition? Mr. BRIGHT replied, that he had no idea of taking any part beyond suggesting the withdrawal of the amendment. Sir ROBERT INGLIS and Mr. BOUVERIE suggested that the entire resolution should be read; but Sir JOHN PAXINGTON struck in with another Government explanation. The resolution contained three proposals: the fair course would be, not to discuss them, but to divide upon the preamble, which involved the principle of the Government proposition. Mr. GOULBURN intimated that a Committee of Ways and Means was not the place to decide upon a principle. Mr. HINDLEY endeavoured to discuss the propriety of doubling the house-tax, but was called to order; and he moved "that the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again." The CHAIRMAN read the preamble upon which the amendment was moved. Then Mr. T. DUNCOMBE pressed to know what the Government really meant: after three nights' debate, they did not know on what they were going to divide? Mr. DISRAELI, regretting extremely that he had been misinterpreted, desired a vote on the resolution; declaring that personally he should consider no one voting for the resolution bound as to the amount contained in it. After more conversation, he repeated this more emphatically: if gentlemen voted on this first decision as one of policy and general confidence in the Government, they would be perfectly free, as far as Government was concerned, on a subsequent occasion to oppose the increase of the tax. Mr. E. DENISON objected that, on that understanding, gentlemen who were asked to vote one shilling to her Majesty, would be at liberty to interpret the shilling to mean sixpence, or fourpence. After further explanation by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. Hindley's amendment was withdrawn; the CHAIRMAN went on reading until he was stopped at "houses and shops;" and Mr. SPOONER moved an amendment, to insert the words "not exceeding." Sir CHARLES WOOD, Mr. GOULBURN, and Mr. LABOUCHERE objected to a departure from the usual practice, which might open the door to inconvenience. Mr. WALPOLE thought the "surplusage" might make the object of the resolution clear to "new members;" the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was in favour of adhering to the old form; and Mr. SPOONER had not the least objection to withdraw his amendment.

At last the resolution was read from the chair; and the debate was resumed by Sir ALEXANDER COOKBURN. At considerable length he recited many of the arguments of the Opposition; showing the profitlessness of the remissions to the public; pointing out duties that might have been remitted with general benefit—such as those on wine or paper; and contrasting the budget with the promises of the new financial Prometheus. What had Mr. Disraeli done? Literally nothing. He had not satisfied either party; and why? Because he had made promises with reference to the subject of finance which he could not possibly realize.

Mr. WHITESIDE vindicated the portion of the budget affecting Ireland. The exemption of the fundholder, whose claim rested only on the ground of residence, was indefensible in principle and mischievous in practice. The exemption of the land was based on principle. Mr. Nicholl had been sent to make out a case for taxing Ireland; on the faith of his estimate the Poor-law had been introduced, but each succeeding year had falsified his estimate (£312,000); and the enormous amount paid by the land in poor-rates ten years after (£2,177,651) is the ground for exempting the land of Ireland from the income-tax. Referring to the teetotal objection to the repeal of the malt tax, he said, "Mr. Cobden had given the people bread, and he appeared to wish

now that they should have bread and water." Mr. G. H. Moore complained of the elaborate mystification introduced into the debate; and called upon the Irish members to reject the budget.

Mr. PEACOCKE would vote for the house-tax; but asked Mr. Disraeli whether he thought the vituperation and abuse he would receive for extending the income-tax to Ireland was not too dear at £60,000.

Sir FRANCIS BARING criticised the whole scheme over again; and particularly the practical inequalities of the house-tax. For example—he said—Knowle, a large house, almost a palace, near Seven-oaks, was rented at £50 a year; rent bearing no proportion to the means of the occupier. There was not the slightest proportion between the rent paid by the higher and that paid by the lower classes. A man with £50 a year paid £10 a year rent; but what man with £5,000 a year paid £1,000 a year rent? Out of one hundred first-class private houses, inhabited by two dukes, one marquis, three earls, six lords, and gentry not distinguished for their poverty, only one house was rated at £240 a year, and only two at £200 a year—while the incomes of the occupiers bore no proportion to their rent.

Lord DRUMLANRIG wanted to know whether Scotland deserved to be victimized in order that a few favoured localities might be benefited by the remission of the malt-tax? The resolution under discussion must be taken as the result of promises of relief held out to the agriculturists; and he asked Mr. Disraeli whether he wished it to be believed that he had redeemed those promises, or whether he had not played off a cruel and heartless hoax towards a class of the community of whom he would say, in the words of Mr. Disraeli, that "the British farmer was a primitive sort of person, who believed what he was told." Colonel BLAIR said that his county, Ayrshire, had favourably received the budget; and he thought that more benefit would be received from the taxes remitted than injury from those put on.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER then rose amidst vociferous cheers from the Ministerial benches. During the four nights of criticism which the debate had endured, he had heard no objection which was not unfounded and illusory. In answering those objections, he referred first to his estimates of Ways and Means; and he commenced with the sum of £400,000, which he had taken from the Public Works Loan Fund, and added to those estimates. He described the circumstances under which the commission was instituted and at a period (the Peace) of surplus labour and insufficient capital; and explained the reasons why, in a period when labour was scarce and capital abundant, the establishment should be abolished. In 1842, an account was taken of the fund, and it was found that about £3,000,000 had been raised by the Exchequer Bills thus issued; of which £2,000,000 had been paid off, and the remainder was then funded: it was also arranged, that instead of raising loans on Exchequer Bills, the commissioners should receive £360,000 a year from the Consolidated Fund; and £60,000 was subsequently transferred for the use of public works in Ireland. The large balance accumulated under these changed circumstances had been wilfully wasted and thrown away by various Ministers without even the member for Montrose knowing anything about it. Sir James Graham had said it was convenient to a Minister to have such a fund at his command. No doubt it was convenient. There had been moments when even he (Mr. Disraeli) with his brief experience of office, which seemed so much envied, had experienced the convenience of such a fund; but as yet he had not had the slightest idea of availing himself of the opportunity. There had been flagrant misappropriation, and an immense amount of the money was squandered without the cognizance of Parliament—entirely by the machinery of the Public Works Loan Fund. Take the case of the Thames Tunnel. Ingenious engineers resolve to make a tunnel under the Thames, without the slightest chance of getting any interest for the money expended. They appeal to the Minister; a bill is brought into Parliament on a subject which interests nobody; and it allows the undertakers to raise money. The bill contains a clause permitting an advance to be made out of the Public Loan Fund; it is passed; the promoters go to the Treasury; and a sum of not less than £250,000 is advanced to the Thames Tunnel Company; not a shilling of which has ever been or ever can be repaid. The House of Commons is free to commit a great folly—a Minister may have the glory of getting £250,000—but no one is aware that under the name of loan the money is granted. That was only one of the cases by which £250,000 and its accumulated interest were lost to the country. Take another instance, which—and he blushed to say it—occurred while he was a member of Parliament. That instance was Battersea Park. Certain persons determine to buy land; they bring in a "public" bill, with a clause enabling the Treasury to advance, and the Treasury does advance, £150,000, under arrangements by which twenty years must elapse before the undertakers could repay the money; and they now owed £120,000 of accumulated interest. From 1824 to 1840 he had a catalogue of similar instances, amounting to £1,000,000; every shilling of which had been lost to the country. Yet this was the system which, according to Sir James Graham, was "administered by Lord Overstone, and lent to the country gentlemen," all for building lunatic asylums at four percent. [loud cheers]. Time had done that for the Public Works Loan which an indignant Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to have done long ago. And while all this waste had gone on, they had not been able to screw up their courage to vote £150,000 for a National Gallery! What was to be done with the accruing repayments? It would have been inexpedient to pay it

over to the balances in the Exchequer; they were large enough already; and it would have been the same as locking it up in an iron chest. He must ask the indulgence of the committee while he entered into these details. Treasury finance was a subject with which the House was not very versant, and he hoped the House would not think him presumptuous in attempting to instruct them upon it. He was not born and bred a Chancellor of the Exchequer—he was one of the Parliamentary rabble ["hear," and laughter]—but he trusted it would be seen that he did know something on this subject. Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Goulburn had said the repayments ought to go to reduce the debt; but the reduction of the debt did not depend on the will of a Minister; it was provided for by law, which prescribed that one-fourth of the ascertained surplus should every quarter be applied to reduce the debt. He had estimated his quarterly surplus at £400,000; one-fourth of that every three months would be devoted to the reduction of the debt; and thus the whole of the £400,000 of repayment would be applied. In three years the whole sum of funded exchequer bills of £1,000,000 would be liquidated, and the debt reduced by that amount. To show the wisdom of this course, he quoted the report of a select committee of 1822, which recommended that advances and repayments should enter into the account of income and expenditure; a recommendation adopted for six years, and then reversed in practice, but not from any difference of opinion on the controverted point.

In proposing the repeal of half the malt duty, and terminating the system of Scotch and Irish drawbacks, Government had followed the recommendations of Sir Henry Parnell's Excise Commission in 1832. They would effect reduction of duty without disturbing the trade. The reformed system of credit—without any allowance for increased consumption—would yield the revenue £600,000; reducing the loss to £1,900,000; which, less the Scotch drawback, would be further reduced to £1,700,000. High authorities had also recommended him to take one-third of the stock as the drawback payable on the 10th October, amounting to £800,000. "But why the 10th October?" was the question of Mr. Lowe—who seemed a master in the art of brewing. Why, malting ceased at the end of May, and between May and October brewing went on; therefore the drawback would be payable under the most advantageous circumstances, when the malting season again commenced.

Mr. Lowe, a "great authority, not only there, but, he suspected, elsewhere," had called him to account for saying that the Kafir war was terminated. This assertion he repeated, on the authority of information incidentally received in his own department with commissariat accounts; and he confirmed it by a direct assertion just received from General Cathcart.

The house-tax was the next topic. It had been said that the house-tax had been proposed in order to enable Government to carry the repeal of the malt-tax; but though that was a plausible charge, a good charge to make, and one he might have used had he been in opposition [a laugh], yet it was not a just charge. Here he defended himself on a personal point. He had never promised "a new system of taxation;" only the revision of taxation, which had long occupied the Cabinet; duties on tea and coffee—stamp-duties on the transfer of land, which must soon be dealt with—the legacy and probate duties, long neglected—soap and paper—assessed taxes—all had to be considered. Moreover, there was the question how far the country would accept that sum of direct taxation necessary for any Minister who entered on a career of financial reform. Sir Charles Wood had accused him of recklessly increasing the amount of direct taxation: but it was not to be forgotten that it was Sir Charles Wood who had proposed a complete commutation which would have made his house-tax larger in amount than that now proposed [loud cheers]—who one day proposed to a startled assembly to double the property and income-tax; when he had the ordinary property-tax, and the window-tax bringing £2,000,000.

Talk of recklessness! Why, what in the history of finance is equal to the recklessness with which the right honourable gentleman acted? [loud cheers.] And what was the ground on which he made this monstrous and enormous proposition: a proposition which only the safety of the State would have justified him in making? When he was beaten, baffled, humiliated—he came forward to say that he had sufficient revenue without resorting to that proposition [continued cheering]. The future historian will not be believed to be telling the truth when he says that the Minister came down nearly to double the income-tax, and the next day came down to say that the ways and means were ample [renewed cheering]. But then he tells me, and not in very polished, and in scarcely Parliamentary language, that I do not know my business [great cheering]. He may have learnt his business: the House of Commons is the best judge of that—I care not to be his critic; yet if he has learnt his business, he has to learn some other things—that petulance is not criticism, and that insolence is not inventive [continued cheering].

Considering that they had recognised the distinction between permanent and precarious income, Ministers felt justified in asking the working millions to contribute to the revenue by paying a house-tax. Sir James Graham had made a doleful and piteous appeal for "poor clerks" with incomes under £150 a year. An authority whom he could not name, but who was one of the ablest inquirers on this subject, stated that the class who had £300 a year bore the brunt of direct taxation. Sir James stated "that £150 a year was exactly that point in the scale where manual labour ends and professional skill begins." They would recall to mind the effective manner in

which the right hon. gentleman stated this [cheers and laughter]. He showed himself an unrivalled artist, when he told them that this was the point where the fustian jacket ceased and broad-cloth became the clothing [cheers and laughter]. The right hon. gentleman was one whose skill they must all admire; though he did not himself so much respect as he did greatly regard him [cheers and laughter]. In his inquiries he (Mr. Disraeli) had alighted on an earlier opinion. He was superior to quoting "Hansard" and all that sort of trash—but he had found the Civil Superannuation Bill of 1834, drawn by Sir James Graham, in which he drew the line for poor clerks at £100 per annum! and the reading of that statute had influenced him in the arrangement respecting poor clerks in the proposed income-tax. Alluding to the argument that the brewer, not the consumer, would be benefited by the repeal of the malt tax, he called to mind that similar observations were made when they used to discuss "the effect of taxation on another article."

I do not care now to remember from what quarter they emanated, but the effect and object of those observations were exactly the same. Then it was, "oh, those villains the bakers!" [cheering and laughter.] You may reduce the price of corn—you may injure the agricultural interest—you may ruin the farmers and the country gentlemen—but you could not reduce the price of the loaf to the consumer. No, the bakers took it all [cheers and laughter]. Oh, yes, and there were the millers. The millers were worst of all—they carried off all the reduction [cheers renewed]. Well, those arguments had a considerable effect, and there was such a prejudice raised against the bakers throughout the country, that I should not have been surprised if they had been all hanged in one day, as the bakers had once been in Constantinople. Well, here are those who wanted to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, using all the fallacies which we at least have had the courage honourably to give up [great cheering]. Tell me Protection is dead! Tell me there is no Protectionist party! Why, 'tis rampant, and 'tis there. (Pointing to the Opposition benches. Prolonged cheering and some ironical laughter.) They have taken up our principles with our benches; and I believe they will be quite as unsuccessful.

But he had shaken the foundation of the credit of England. The credit of England depended on a farthing a pot on the poor man's beer! Never could he forget how that "weird Sybil," the right hon. member for Cambridge, gave forth that solemn oracle [much laughter]. Circumstances did not justify appeals of that kind; public credit was never in a better position. The funds, the obstinate funds, would not go down.

Mr. Lowe, that high Colonial authority, had objected to his (Mr. Disraeli's) views on emigration. The opinion of the most eminent actuary and statistical inquirer in England expressed the same view with himself. "The rate," he said, "of births and marriages has greatly increased in this country; and I think emigration may facilitate the rate rather than impede it—the reserve of producing power which we have in this country" [roars of laughter]—that was the point he wished to bring to the attention of the honourable member for Kidderminster. He had lived abroad in a country with a sparse population, and he had no idea of the reserve of producing power we had here [renewed laughter]. The letter went on—"you may infer from the fact that in the south-eastern counties to 100 married women of ages between 20 and 45 there are seventy women of the same age—that is, from 20 to 45—unmarried, of whom one in seven bear children notwithstanding" [renewed laughter]. He had confidence in this reserve of producing power. He had hoped to effect great retrenchment in public expenditure, combining efficiency with economy in our great departments; and he instanced a saving of 25 per cent. effected by Lord Chandos in the office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a prevention of additional expense in the War Office in consequence of the Militia Bill. It would be the fault of the House of Commons if, in 1854-55, the public service were not more efficient and less costly. In conclusion, he had been advised to withdraw his motion, as Mr. Pitt and "others" had done. From this point he drew out his peroration:—

I do not aspire to the fame of Mr. Pitt, but I will not submit to the degradation of "others" [loud cheering]. No, sir, I have seen the consequences of a Government not being able to pass their measures—consequences not honourable to the Government, not advantageous to the country, and not, in my opinion, conducive to the reputation of this House, which is most dear to me [hear]. I remember a budget that was withdrawn and re-withdrawn, and drawn and withdrawn again [laughter and cheers], in the year 1848. What was the consequence of a Government existing upon sufferance? What was it, Sir? What were the consequences upon the finances of the country? Why, that ignoble transaction respecting the commutation of the window and house duty, which I am now obliged to attempt to remedy [cheers]. Sir, the grievance is deeper than the mere question of party considerations. When parties are balanced, when a Government cannot pass its measures, the highest principles of public life, the most important dogmas of politics, degenerate into party questions. Look at the question of direct taxation—the most important question of the day. It is a question which, sooner or later, must force itself upon everybody. I see there are many who sympathize with us as far as that principle is concerned. But direct taxation, although applied with wisdom, temperance, and prudence, becomes a party question [cheers]. Talk of administrative reform! Talk of issuing commissions to inquire into our dockyards! Why, if I were, which is not impossible, by intense labour to bring forward a scheme which might save a million to this country, administrative reform would be a party question to-morrow [loud cheers]. Yes, I know what I have to face. I have to face a coalition [cheers]. The combination may be successful. A coalition has before this been successful. But coalitions, although successful, have always found this—that their triumph has been very brief [loud

cheers]. This I know, that England has not loved coalitions [cheers]. I appeal from the coalition to that public opinion which governs this country—to that public opinion whose wise and irresistible influence can control even the decrees of Parliament, and without whose support the most august and ancient institutions are but "the baseless fabric of a vision." [The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid deafening and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. GLADSTONE rose with reluctance at so late an hour; but the speech they had just heard demanded a reply on the moment.

And I begin by telling the right honourable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before I come to the question whether he knows his business or not, that there are some things which he too has yet to learn [loud cheers from the Opposition]. There were other reasons, besides those of triviality and irrelevancy, why he should have spared us the discussion on the subject of emigration [laughter and cheers]. And I tell him that the license of language he has used, and the phrases he has applied [interruption]—that the phrases he has applied to the characters of public men [renewed interruption]—to those whose public career—[continued interruption prevented the sentence from being finished]. My wish is to keep myself—although I confess I could not hear the phrases which the right honourable gentleman has used and remain totally unmoved—to keep myself within the bounds of Parliamentary order and propriety [cheers]. And I beg of you, Sir, that if in one single remark which I shall make I shall trespass beyond those limits, you will have the kindness to correct me [cheers and interruption]. As to some gentleman—not the great party opposite, from whom I never received anything but kindness and courtesy—but some gentleman, in remote corners of the House, who is availing himself of the darkness, I tell him that he must bear to hear his Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is so free in his comments upon others, brought to the bar of this Committee, and tried by those laws of decency and propriety which he—[the rest of the sentence was lost in the cheers of the Opposition]. We are accustomed to attach to the words of the Ministers of the Crown a great authority; and that authority, as it is required by the public interest, so it is usually justified by the character and conduct of the Ministers. But the right hon. gentleman is not entitled to charge with insolence men who—[cheers and much interruption]. I must tell him that he is not entitled to say to my right honourable friend the member for Carlisle that he regards but does not respect him [cheers from the Opposition, and a laugh from the Ministerial benches]. I must tell the right honourable gentleman, that, whatever he has learnt—and he has learnt much—he has not learnt the limits of discretion, of moderation, and forbearance, that ought to restrain the conduct and language of every member of this House, the disregard of which would be an offence in the meanest among us, and which is an offence of tenfold weight in the leader of the House of Commons [loud cheers from the Opposition].

He would now pass from this painful subject to the main question before the Committee. He exposed the varying declarations of the Minister and his colleagues as to the actual issue upon which they would stand or fall. He objected to the resolution either as a house-tax or a budget. For all that was apparent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer might as well have proposed his tax directly he came into office. The broader objection to the budget was that its two new taxes were adroitly contrived to strike the same classes. If Mr. Disraeli had no sympathies for the "poor clerk," his sympathies for the yeoman were notorious. And what had he done? Smitten him with three taxes—income-tax on his rental, on his profits, and a tax on his house! As to local taxation, he had gathered all his speeches up into a bundle and pitched them into the bottomless abyss. Would the Committee support a Government which brought forward a budget without a surplus? Talk of coalition!—where was the evidence of the coalition when, a fortnight ago, some of the Opposition gave a vote not inconvenient to the Government? This budget was the most subversive he had ever known, and he appealed against it in support of conservative and honest principles of finance—deviation from which would be assuredly followed by a late and ineffectual repentance [great cheering].

Mr. CONOLLY rose from the Ministerial benches, but all was now excitement for division, and he was not heard.

The Committee then divided—

Ayes	286
Noes	305

Majority against Ministers 19

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the House adjourned at a quarter before four o'clock on Friday morning till Monday.

IRISH LAND TENURE.

The adjourned debate on the Irish Tenants' Compensation Bill was resumed on Wednesday, and occupied the whole of the sitting. Mr. FITZGERALD made some complaints of the conduct of the Government respecting the treatment of this bill, and that known as Mr. Sharman Crawford's. On the previous Wednesday, the Home Secretary had agreed that both bills should be sent to a select committee. But since that, Lord Derby had said Mr. Crawford's bill was subversive of the rights of property; and Mr. Napier had written to a Dublin paper denying that he consented to allow the bill to go to a select committee. If Government entertained that opinion, why did they not oppose the bill? Mr. Napier was present, and did not object to its going before a committee. This was not true and fair dealing.

Mr. NAPIER denied that he had assented to the arrangement. Mr. Sergeant Shee made a long speech, and he was prepared to follow him, at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the adjournment of the debate was moved; and after the division on that, he found that Mr. Sergeant Shee and Mr. Walpole had arranged the two

bills should go before a select committee. That was not the course he would have taken; but when it was so arranged, he thought it would be a petty and paltry course on his part to rise up and object to it. After this explanation, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. DRUMMOND, Sir JOHN SHELLEY, Lord NAAS, Viscount MONCK, and Mr. WHITESIDE, engaged in a debate on the merits of the bill, which was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

THE DERBY BRIBERY COMMITTEE.

Before the great debate was resumed on Thursday, Mr. GOULBURN brought up the report of the Select Committee on Bribery at the Derby election. It was to the effect that the committee were satisfied that "a plan for an organized system of bribery existed in Derby at the last election;" that Major Beresford wrote the "W. B." letter; and that, consequent on the writing of that letter, Morgan went to Derby. The report then proceeds:—

Your committee do not think there is sufficient evidence to satisfy their minds that the arrangement, scheme, and object referred to in the petition, were known to and concurred in by the right hon. W. Beresford; but your committee are of opinion that the equivocal expressions of that letter ought, at least, to have suggested to him an idea of the improper use to which that letter might have been, and, in fact, was, applied. And they think it exhibited a reckless indifference and disregard of consequences, which they cannot too highly censure.

On the motion of Mr. GOULBURN, the evidence taken before the committee was then ordered to be printed.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS—EXPLANATIONS.

The House of Lords met on Monday at five o'clock. The galleries appropriated to the members of the House of Commons and to strangers were crowded, and there were several ladies in the gallery above the throne—observing whom, Lord CAMPBELL said, he was glad to find, whatever changes might occur, that the ladies were allowed to retain their places in their lordships' house.

The Earl of DERBY, having laid upon the table some returns relative to the Irish Census, said it was consistent with the usual practice, and conducive to public advantage, that a minister, in announcing the dissolution of his Government, should enter into some explanations of the causes which had led to that event. The responsibility of lightly giving up office was in his opinion not less than that of lightly accepting it, and it was right that their lordships, the other House of Parliament, and the country, should be satisfied that those who were charged with the important duties of official responsibility had not thrown up those [duties] upon any light or trivial ground, upon any minor differences of opinion among themselves, least of all, upon any ground of private pique or personal feeling. The circumstances which had led to this result were patent. After the general election, it was clear that about 310 was the number of general supporters in the other House on whom the Government could rely. In the Opposition, there were three other parties, if indeed there were not more—the one including within it all the various gradations of opinion from the high and aristocratic and exclusive Whig down to the wildest theorist and most extreme Radical, comprising somewhere about 260 members. There was another party, from the sister kingdom, of gentlemen principally representing the views of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy and the extreme doctrines of the ultramontane school, pledged to use their utmost endeavours to overthrow the existing or any other Government which was not prepared to act upon their extreme opinions. There was a third party, numerically small, comprising within itself about from 30 to 35 members—gentlemen of great personal worth, of great eminence and respectability, and possessed of very great official experience and a very large amount of talent. He spoke upon no doubtful grounds in saying that from the first there was the intention, as there was also the power, on the part of these three parties, to overthrow the Government.

We had (the noble earl continued) some curious revelations made to us by a right hon. baronet in the other house, who has lifted up the curtain and admitted us behind the scenes; who has shown us the various actors preparing for their parts, discussing the most convenient phrases which could be adopted for obtaining that universal concurrence necessary to accomplish their point, and studiously concerting their measures in such a manner as by their united efforts the Government might be placed in a minority. My lords, a little incident, possessing a somewhat dramatic character, interfered with the execution of this well-considered and concerted measure: an amendment was moved from another and an unexpected quarter, which placed the matter upon a different footing, and prevented the general union of Whigs, Conservatives, and Radicals, in the adoption of the motion which was prepared by Mr. Villiers. The Government, therefore, escaped defeat upon that occasion by the falling asunder of the different materials of this discordant combination. We then proceeded to bring forward and submit to Parliament the financial policy upon which we were prepared to conduct the business of the country; and, after a lengthened debate in the House of Commons, upon the union again of all these three parties, the Government were defeated in a House almost unprecedentedly full—in a House of which, I believe, there were only about twenty-six members who, in one way or another, did not record their opinions. In a House so constituted, the Government were subjected to a defeat by a majority of nineteen. . . . My lords, this defeat was upon no minor question—it was upon the basis of the whole financial policy of the country—that is to say, it was ostensibly upon the basis of the financial policy of the country, but in reality and truth it was—it was known to be—it was avowed to be—a vote to determine the confidence, or want of confidence, of the House of Commons in the Government [hear, hear]. My lords, I

need not stop to prove, as I could, that such was the issue that really was intended, and that such an issue having been joined, her Majesty's Government sustained an unequivocal defeat. I felt, and my colleagues felt with me, that no option was left us but to tender the resignation of those offices of which we were no longer able to perform the functions with satisfaction to ourselves, or to carry out our own views and prospects. The task of constructing a new Government had been confided by her Majesty to Lord Aberdeen, to whom—if he continued to administer affairs in a Conservative spirit, and to resist the onward progress of the democratic power in the constitution—he could promise from the Conservative party greater forbearance than it had received at his (Lord Aberdeen's) hands. It was a satisfaction to himself and his colleagues to think that, on resigning office, they left the country in a better position—especially as to its foreign relations, on the Minister in charge of which he passed a high eulogium—than they found it; and he could only hope that their successors, whoever they might be, would continue in the course which had been so auspiciously begun. The noble earl, in conclusion, stated that the late Ministry only held office till their successors were appointed, and moved that the House adjourn to Thursday next, a day which he selected in preference to Monday next, the day suggested by Lord Aberdeen, because he hoped that, by that day, the necessary arrangements with regard to the new Ministry might be completed.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE could not refrain from giving a positive and emphatic, though courteous, denial to the statement of Lord Derby, that there had been a combined endeavour of various parties in the lower House to overthrow his Government. On the contrary, there had been the most anxious desire that the Government should be allowed to lay before the country the measures which it had promised. The noble earl had himself given the best answer to his charge of combination when he informed the House that Lord Aberdeen required a week to form an Administration. When Lord Aberdeen resumed his place in the House, he would, no doubt, explain his part in these transactions, but, in the meantime, he (the Duke of Newcastle) wondered that the high character of his noble friend, and the fact that he was fulfilling a public duty, had not protected him from Lord Derby's insinuations. Let the noble lord repeat these charges on some future occasion, and he might depend upon it they would be fairly met; but let not the country, especially through his lips, be misled as to the views and conduct of those who might be trusted with the administration of affairs.

The Earl of DERBY said that he had derived the information on which he had spoken from a source on which he could hardly have been deceived. He would not now enter into any controversy. He did not say that a motion had been made in order to prevent the measures of his Government from being brought forward; but what he did say was, that at the commencement of the session there had been a concert of the parties opposed to the Government, and that it had been entered into before the Government had an opportunity of bringing forward their measures.

Their lordships then adjourned a few minutes before six o'clock till Thursday (to-morrow).

In the House of Commons, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER rose, on the first order of the day, and said:—

Sir.—After the vote at which the House arrived on Thursday night, the Earl of Derby and his colleagues thought it their duty to tender the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, and her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept the same. It has reached me that the Earl of Aberdeen has undertaken the office of forming a new Administration; and therefore it only remains for me to say that we hold our present offices only until our successors are appointed. I hope the House will not think it presumptuous on my part if, under these circumstances, I venture to offer them my grateful thanks for the indulgent, and I will even say the generous, manner in which, on both sides, I have been supported in attempting to conduct the business of this House [cheers]. If, Sir, in maintaining a too unequal struggle, any word has escaped my lips (and that, I hope, was never except in the way of retort), which has hurt the feelings of any gentleman in the House, I deeply regret it [cheers], and I hope that the impression on their part will be as transient as the sense of provocation was on my own [cheers]. The kind opinion of members of this House, whatever may be their political opinions, and wherever I may sit, will always be to me the most precious possession, and the one that I shall ever most covet and most appreciate [cheers]. Sir, I beg to move that this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL felt quite certain that if, in the course of debate, flying words at any time carried a barb, it was to be attributed entirely to the circumstances in which the House had been placed. For his own part, he could only admire the ability and gallantry with which the right hon. gentleman had conducted, on the part of the Government, and on behalf of the cause he had undertaken, the struggle in which he had been for some time engaged [cheers]. It was useless to hope for those halcyon days when, in the course of debate and unpremeditated speech, nothing would ever occur to give rise to unpleasant feelings; but whenever that happened, any such feeling must be done away with, if persons in the situation of the right hon. gentleman would only imitate his example [cheers].

Sir J. GRAHAM said, with respect to the future he was altogether uninformed; but as to the past, he must say that he was pained by an expression which fell from the right hon. gentleman on Thursday night. He felt sure, however, that the expression was unpremeditated; and now all unpleasant feeling

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Imperial Senate does not appear to have been so obsequious as was expected. Although the civil list was easily voted, there appears to have been no such unanimity in the discussion of the new constitution even in that packed council; and it is understood that, headed by the Marquis d'Audiffret, a strong opposition showed itself to that salient point of the scheme the adoption or rejection "en bloc" of the budgets of the various administrative departments by the Legislative Corps. Another objectionable provision is said to be the power retained by the Emperor to sign treaties of commerce. It is thought probable that Louis Napoleon will not yield a single point of his assumed prerogative.

The Paris correspondent of the *Leader* calls attention to the ceaseless activity observable at the Ministries of War and Marine. "Orders are being sent off every day to all the *chefs de corps* to get up the warlike spirit of the soldiers. In all the military and naval arsenals all is movement. A new system of artillery, devised by the Emperor, is being experimented upon in the various *polygones*, which will reduce the guns to one uniform calibre, and make them more efficient." According to the existing law, 80,000 men are enlisted every year, for seven years' service—just one quarter of the actual male population. In the new system, the entire male population would be called upon to serve; but instead of serving for a period of seven years, the men destined for the infantry would only serve one year. The soldiers discharged will be liable to be recalled to serve until they are thirty-three years of age.

The Parisian correspondent of the *Independance Belge* pretends that the reason of the precipitate recognition of the Emperor by Naples, was the desire of Naples to secure French aid against English designs on Sicily. Meanwhile, it is reported that Lucien Murat has made a demand on the Neapolitan Government of twenty millions of francs, and already talks of the "throne of his ancestors." Letters from Marseilles announce that the Italian refugees in favour of the Murat family are rather numerous in that city. The Consul of Naples has, it is said, already remonstrated, and has even complained that the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhône does not display the vigilance and energy he thinks necessary under the circumstances.

According to an article in the *Paris Moniteur* of Thursday there is a deficit of 40,000,000 of francs in the Budget of the year 1852.

The Emperor departed for Compiegne on Saturday. The party invited to participate in the festivities comprised all the members of the Diplomatic Corps who have as yet presented their credentials at the Tuilleries. Baron Rothschild had a seat in the Imperial carriage. The Emperor was well received along the line of railway and on his arrival at that town. He was accompanied by General Roguet, the commandant of his military household; his aides-de-camp, General Lourmel and Colonel Fleury, and several other officers. Marshal St. Arnaud was prevented from accompanying the Emperor by indisposition.

Abd-el-Kader had reached Marseilles on his way to Broussa, in Turkey. The pilgrims of Mecca, who were waiting in the city, paid their respects to the Emir, who, besides being a military chief, is a holy personage in the estimation of the Arabs.

The *Moniteur* says:—"A report is daily spread at the Bourse, that the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. are about to be converted into Three per Cents. by Imperial decree. This report is doubly erroneous. It is forgotten that such a measure could only be taken with the concurrence of the legislative power, and that in any case, the operation must necessarily be optional with fundholders."

M. Troplong is appointed First President of the Court of Cassation. The Elysée, which has been successively known as the Elysée Bourbon, and the Elysée Nationale, is now to be called the Elysée Napoleon.

It is believed that public lotteries and gambling-houses will shortly be revived. The *Revue des Beaux Arts* says:—"Gambling-houses are decidedly about to be re-established, but upon a new basis. The tables will be splendid, they will not be open to all the world, and no stake can be less than 100 francs." This journal, published as it is under the direction of the Count de Nieuwerkerke, may be considered as authority in this matter.

The *Union* says:—"M. Drouyn de Lhuys has received notice of the approaching transmission of the letters of credence of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. These letters will be brought to Paris simultaneously in the name of the three powers." The Emperor is said to be much annoyed at this act and its indications.

The new law on the press was passed by the Belgian Senate on Thursday by 30 against 9 votes.

The anniversary of the birthday of the King of the Belgians, who was 63 on Thursday, was celebrated at Brussels on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning with great enthusiasm.

Very singular is the progress of events in Spain. In our last we stated that the Moderados and Progressistas had combined to form themselves into an electoral committee in opposition against the despotic ministers. Meetings were arranged at the palace of the Duke of Sotomayor, Narvaez to preside; but, under a royal decree forbidding political meetings, the committee was not allowed to assemble. Next we hear that Narvaez had been banished to the kingdom, or sent on a mission to Vienna, to study the military archives and report thereon!

Narvaez positively left Madrid on the night of the 10th instant, for Bayonne; accompanied only by his secretary, Enriquez. On his way, he met with strongly expressed sympathy from influential people. Lastly comes intelligence that the Bravo Murillo Ministry exists no longer. General Roncali, called on by the Queen, has formed a Cabinet as follows:—General Roncali, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Lara, War; General Mirasol, Marine; M. Vahey, Justice; M. Avitizabal, Finance; M. Llorente, Interior. None of the above ministers are men of political or professional prominence, and the Cabinet is regarded both at Madrid and Paris as a temporary combination. It is thought unlikely that General Roncali will adopt Bravo Murillo's unconstitutional bills.

The discussion on the Civil Marriage Bill commenced, in the Sardinian Senate, on the 15th. MM. Stora, Roberto d'Azezio, Colli, and Castagneto, severally attacked the bill, the principle of which was defended by M. de San Martino, Minister of the Interior. "It has been stated," said the Minister, "that the Civil Marriage Bill was inspired by irreligious and immoral sentiments. In my opinion there is nothing in it contrary to morality or religion, since it leaves every body at full liberty to fulfil the duties his creed imposes. There exists a wide difference between being irreligious and blindly following laws not made by the civil power. . . . Catholics will commit no act reproved by the Catholic law; and as to those who do not belong to that Church, no clergyman or individual whatsoever has a right to interfere with the dictates of their conscience. Some speakers have complained of the inobservance of the Sabbath and holidays. I trust that the majority of my fellow-citizens concur in my sentiments with regard to the Catholic religion, but I do not believe that respect for religion can be commanded by the civil law. It is more natural that it should be inspired by the ecclesiastical power, which ought to conform to the spirit of the times." The House afterwards adjourned.

It is stated that the Sardinian Government has obtained the intercession of the French Emperor at Rome for the arrangement of the differences with the Vatican.

Edward Murray has been removed from the prison of Ancona, and sent towards Rome, whence it is inferred that he will be transferred to a new place of incarceration, viz., the Castle of Palliano, an ancient feudal hold of the Colonna family, in the mountains between Palestrina and Anagni, near the Neapolitan frontier, which has been reduced by the Papal Government to a place of detention for political prisoners.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 15th states that the Austrian Government has directed that all drivers, carters, &c., not furnished with regular passports, shall be stopped at the Austrian frontiers, and sent back.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Berlin on the 17th, accompanied by the King of Prussia, who had gone nearly to the Saxon frontier to meet his Imperial guest. The Emperor Franz Joseph was accompanied by his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, and a brilliant suite. The royal party proceeded to Charlottenburg, and was to make a public entry into Berlin on the following day. The entry of the two monarchs side by side through the Brandenburger Thor would, it was thought, be a more significant emblem of German unity than the history of Germany has been able to exhibit for many long years. This is the first time that an Emperor of Austria, or, in fact, an Emperor of Germany, has ever entered Berlin. The visit is meant as a salutary hint to the French that the German

great powers remain cordially united for the maintenance of the treaties of 1815, and that any attempt to disturb the arrangements on which the peace of Europe has so long rested would meet with an equally prompt and formidable repulse. It receives further significance from the arrival of the King of Hanover and Duke of Brunswick.

Baron von Bruch is at Berlin, charged as Plenipotentiary to smooth away the differences between the two Cabinets, and prepare the way for a most intimate commercial treaty, to be carried out either simultaneously with, or immediately subsequent to, the reintegration of the Zollverein.

The Emperor of Austria spent the 18th at Dresden, where he had occasion to congratulate Prince Albert of Saxony on his being the successful suitor for the hand of the Princess Caroline Vasa, whose father seems to have put an energetic and conclusive veto on the courtship of the then Prince President of France.

This visit is said to have had a further object, viz., arrangements for the marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Sydonia, the sister of Prince Albert of Saxony.

Before the Emperor of Austria left Vienna, he received the Count and Countess of Chambord at dinner. The Countess sat next to the Emperor, and the Count was placed by the side of the dowager Empress. After dinner, in the evening, the Emperor paid a visit to the Count de Chambord, at the Modena Palace, a residence which is always placed at the Count's disposition when he visits Vienna. Under all the above circumstances, the establishment of an "entente cordiale" between Austria and the present Government of France, which not long ago was thought to have been upon the cards, seems to be a very remote contingency.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, aunt of Louis Napoleon, left Coblenz, where she had been visiting the Prince of Prussia, on the 15th, for Dusseldorf, and thence for Paris.

In addition to the President's message there is but little intelligence from America. A ship, of 1,500 tons, had been despatched from New York for Australia with 180 passengers.—Advices from Havannah to the 30th ult. state that a much more amicable feeling had commenced to exist between the Cuban authorities and the steam-boat captains plying to that port, the obnoxious Purser Smith having made an affidavit contradicting the charges brought against him. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* brings some serious charges respecting the slave-trade against the authorities of that island. He says that extraordinary activity prevails among the slave-traders of the island and their agents on the African coast, and asserts that the traffic has never been in so flourishing a condition in that island. It is high time, he says, for the British Government to look to the matter. "Their treaty with Spain," he says, "for the suppression of the slave-trade, is a mere dead letter, so far as that power is concerned, while the open and audacious manner in which the trade is permitted by the authorities in Cuba is becoming every day still more glaring.—We have from Tampico information that great excitement existed in consequence of a formidable revolution which had broken out in the state of Tamaulipas. The city of Victoria, the capital of the state, had been captured by the revolutionists, who were hourly expected to attack Tampico.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The steamship "America" arrived in the Mersey on Monday, bringing intelligence of the opening of Congress on the 6th inst., and the delivery of the Message of President Fillmore.

The Message commences with a reference to the Presidential election, and goes on to express thanks to an all-merciful Providence for arresting pestilence and dispensing the blessings of peace and abundance. A tribute to the character of Daniel Webster is followed by a statement respecting the fisheries dispute with Great Britain. After noticing what has already taken place, the President says:—

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two Governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the Convention of 1818 is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the home government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the Convention, to open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course towards the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and, by the Warehousing Act, it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering, in some extent, into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest at the movement in question.

Mr. Fillmore thinks that the time is favourable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. "Willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces." He hopes that two separate conventions on the subject may be concluded in the course of the present winter. Cuba is the President's next topic. He advertises to recent events, notices the uneasy feelings of the Cuban authorities, and the mission of the new minister to Mexico, by whom, however, "no permanent arrangement was effected." The refusal to allow of the landing, in certain cases, of the passengers and mails at the Havans, had been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid, but it is stated that, with these exceptions, the conduct of the Captain-General "towards the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana had been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country." The following important paragraphs then follow:—

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to disown all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition; but, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a

different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The difficulties with Mexico, relative to the Tehuantepec route, which, it is hoped, may be amicably adjusted, and the negotiations with Nicaragua respecting a ship canal across the isthmus, are then adverted to. Paragraphs are also devoted to Venezuela and Buenos Ayres, the republic of Uruguay and the Lobos islands. On the latter point it is stated that the sovereignty of Peru over the islands had been unreservedly acknowledged, and the course subsequently pursued by those states "has been creditable to the liberality of the Government." Reasons are given, including amongst others the protection of shipwrecked Americans, often cruelly treated, and the extension of commercial intercourse with the opposite regions of Asia, for the sailing of the expedition to Japan, but accompanied with assurances that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. The commander is also instructed "to endeavour to obtain from the Government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries." "Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime powers."

Attention is then directed to domestic affairs, and various suggestions made arising out of the extension of the foreign department of the Government. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last was 14,632 136 dollars, 36 cents, independent of 9,455,815 dollars, 83 cents, which had been appropriated to pay off the principal and interest of the public debt. Paragraphs expatiating on the desirability of protecting native industry, and upon the effects of *ad valorem* duties, are followed by references to Indian affairs. The progress of land surveys, and other domestic topics, are then dealt with. In the navy department there has been unusual activity:—

The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnaissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

The President expatiates at some length, and with great decision, on the question of non-intervention in the affairs of Europe—a policy advocated on special grounds. The call to aid those who are struggling for liberty is spoken of as "a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathy of freemen," but is condemned alike by the experience of their ancestors, "by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence, and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but to the permanent safety and interest of the country." France is held up as a warning in this respect:—

Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our revolution. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose Government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despoticisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

The progress and enterprise of the nation had naturally enough induced "some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory." Under the latter head, the President takes the opportunity of condemning wild crusades against neighbouring people, fomented often by mercenary individuals, which "but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country, and takes a pride in its prosperity and honour."

An eulogy on the constitution and the blessings enjoyed under it, concludes the last address of President Millard Fillmore.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Melbourne are to September 7. The reports of the new discoveries of gold in South Australia and New South Wales are confirmed. There is now a gold-field within eighteen miles of Adelaide; another at Bingara; another at Daisy-hill. "It is now proved by actual events," says a commercial writer in the *Times*, "that vast belt of highly-auriferous land extends across the Australian continent, from the Victoria gold-fields to those at Bathurst and its neighbourhood, and thence to the banks of the Hunter and the back of Moreton Bay." At the same time, the old diggings are almost as productive as ever, and deserted holes have yielded largely to new comers. It is calculated

that no less than 2,532,422 ounces have been yielded by the Victoria gold-fields, from October 1851 to August 1852. The worth of the exports was estimated at £8,863,477. In the first week in September, 4,283 emigrants had arrived in Victoria: but the demand for labour was greater than the supply, and wages did not decline. The state of society is said to be deplorable; robbery and murder being quite common, and the Government either too idle or too feeble to check it. Women were much in demand for service; the successful diggers marrying as fast as they could.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ARREST OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN VIENNA.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 12th inst., states that the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* was arrested on the 10th, because his letters published in the *Chronicle* were hostile to Austria. When he was liberated, on the 11th, his papers were seized at his lodgings. It appears, too, that Lord Pevensy, an attaché of Lord Stratford when at Constantinople, was lately refused a *visé* to his passport for some days.

It is stated that M. His de Butenval, the French Minister at Turin, has been recalled.

Count Walsh, the last survivor of the Irish Brigades in the French service, died at Paris on the 10th, in the ninetieth year of his age.

It is now confidently stated that Prince Albert of Saxony will marry the Princess of Wassa.

THE MADIAIS.—As regards the result of the late deputation, in favour of the unfortunate Madiai, I am sorry to say that there is no prospect of a release from confinement. Francesco Madiai's health is, at the present moment, in a precarious state. He is suffering from a bowel complaint, and is under the idea of having been poisoned. Mr. Chapman, an English gentleman, who takes a great interest in his case, has gone to Volterra. He has permission to see him once a month. In a few days I shall be able to give you some exact account of his present alarming state. It is to be doubted whether they will outlive the term of their imprisonment.—*Florence Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle*.

AN AMERICAN NOTION OF MR. THACKERAY, THE NOVELIST.—The *Sachem*, a New York paper, gives an account of Mr. Thackeray, now the lion of the Yankees, which can scarcely fail to amuse our readers. It is as fine a specimen of the go-a-head style in journalism as anything we have seen. There is everything in it but the truth:—

Mr. Thackeray has arrived in this city. It may be interesting to our readers to know a few of the personal eccentricities of this remarkable man. One of his most singular habits is a practice of making rough sketches for caricatures on his finger-nails, which thus serve him as tablets and notebooks in places where a more conspicuous system would be impracticable. It is related that Mr. T. took the portrait of Ibrahim Pasha in this manner, from which the celebrated engraving was afterwards made. Another peculiarity of the great writer is an insatiate passion for snuff, which he carries loose in all his pockets. At a ball at the Duke of Northumberland's, he set a whole party sneezing in a polka in so convulsive a manner that they were obliged to break up in confusion. Mr. T. has a passion for daguerreotypes, of which he has a collection of many thousands. He has been known to collar a beggar boy in the street, and drag him off to the nearest photographer's without ceremony. In London, Mr. T. had a tame laughing hyena, which followed him like a dog, and was much attached to his master. Mr. T. is the author of the "Vestiges of Creation," and of all Louis Napoleon's works, which he wrote for the Prince while he was in London. Mr. T. is very fond of boxing, and used to have an occasional set-to with Ben Caunt. Mr. T.'s favourite drink is cider and bitters.

THE CALORIC SHIP "ERICSSON" has, we learn by the latest advices from New York, been moved by the aid of the natural elasticity of the air, no fire being used. The trial trip had not taken place.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe is about commencing a new story in the *Washington Era*, to be called, "Mark Sutherland; or, Power and Principle." She gives the following as an outline of it:—"This story illustrates, among other things, the genius of American institutions in developing and recompensing native talent, in all ranks of society, shown in the history of a planter's son, who, giving up his patrimony for conscience sake, sets out upon a life of toil and self-denial, and through many early trials, adventures, and sufferings, carves his way to merited honours."

THE WEATHER IN THE ATLANTIC.—The "Hermann" mail-packet, which reached Cowes on Sunday, from New York, experienced most tempestuous weather during the last three days of her voyage. Captain Higgins, her commander, was obliged to heave her to at one time for thirteen hours. The sea washed the stern boat to atoms. This tempest was also felt by the "Orinoco" on the 16th inst.; although at the time the "Orinoco" was light and her hull sixty feet high, the sea beat over her stern while her bowsprit was under water.

DEATH OF THREE PERSONS FROM THE FUMES OF CHARCOAL.—On Sunday morning, Thomas Martin, aged 24, Harry Burton, aged 17, and William Sheen, aged 20, assistants in the employ of Mr. Elliot, a cheesemonger, of Portman-place, lost their lives by suffocation with carbonic acid. They had retired to rest at an early hour on Sunday morning, in a room where a tripod charged with cenant charcoal was standing under an opening in the skylight, there being no chimney in the apartment. Their non-appearance on Sunday, at breakfast time, led to a search, when two of them were found dead in their beds, while the third, Burton, was unconscious, and died in the evening.

LAW, ASSIZE, AND POLICE.

OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES.—The first of the trials at the Central Criminal Court last week, was that of Stephen Hamilton Sleigh and Henry Owen, for obtaining £100 on false pretences from Mr. John Hall Davis, a physician. Mr. Davis attended Mr. Owen's family; Mr. Owen introduced to his notice a projected "Annual Bonus Life Association;" Mr. Davis agreed to become a Director, and wished to be appointed physician to the society. He was asked for £100 as his share of money to be advanced by the directors to set the scheme afloat; and he gave Owen a check for that amount. Certain rules were shown to Mr. Davis as certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt; but there were other rules in the prospectus for an annual distribution of profits by ballot—a kind of lottery—which Mr. Tidd Pratt thought illegal. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the Recorder expressed his opinion that the evidence would not justify a conviction; the counsel for the prosecution bowed to this intimation, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was given.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—George Bellamy, a young man who stole £7,000 worth of jewellery belonging to his mistress, Mrs. Goodwin, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

HEARTLESS FORGERY.—On Wednesday, Wallace Harvey, a respectable looking man, described as a law student, was indicted for forging a cheque for £55, with intent to defraud. The prisoner obtained the confidence of the widow of a medical man named Wood, and in pretending to transact legal business for her respecting her late husband's property, defrauded her of numerous sums in an infamous manner. By cheques in her name he had drawn out from a bank the sum of £210. The jury found him "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

AN IDIOT HOMICIDE.—Tooley, the man who killed Alexander Downes, at Pentonville, was placed at the bar on Thursday. He appeared perfectly imbecile, and made no answer when the indictment was read. Mr. M'Murdo, the prison surgeon, pronounced him insane, a verdict was given accordingly, and he was ordered to be detained in custody "during her Majesty's pleasure."

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—Henry Horler, a young man, was next tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat while she was in bed. His counsel could only suggest that he was not a responsible agent when he did the deed, his mind having been unhinged by injuries which he imagined he had received from his wife's relations. Sentence of death was pronounced by Mr. Justice Wightman, amidst the wretched prisoner's screams for mercy.

FRAUDS BY MILITIAMEN.—At the Worship-street Court, a young man, named James David Baker, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a series of novel and impudent frauds upon Captain John Grey, of the 1st Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia. Henry Hobbs, a private in the Royal London Militia, stated that, in consequence of information having been received by his commanding officer that several men belonging to that corps had offered themselves as volunteers in other regiments for the purpose of obtaining a second bounty, witness was directed to proceed in plain clothes to the headquarters of the Tower Hamlets, at Hackney, on reaching which he recognised no fewer than thirteen London militiamen, who were waiting to be admitted. Amongst the number were the prisoner and a man named Kelsey, but who, it appeared, had just enlisted in the Tower Hamlets, in the name of Romford, and the latter having been called into the recruiting office to receive his bounty, the prisoner, who had previously changed clothes with him, promptly answered to the name, entered the office, from which he shortly afterwards emerged with the bounty money of 10s., which he exhibited to the man he had personated, and both of them instantly made off. Two other recruits, named Henry Smith and Frederick Badham, belonging respectively to the Tower Hamlets and London militia, were next charged with having volunteered into other regiments, and obtained a second bounty, and the offence having been fully sustained in both cases, the prisoners were severally sentenced to four and six months' imprisonment.

Poisoning by a Drunken Wife.—At the Liverpool Assizes, Mary Price was convicted of administering arsenic to her husband, with intent to kill him. The husband is a glass-worker at St. Helen's; his wife, a woman of forty-nine, was a drunkard. One day Price went home, and, with his son, drank tea which the prisoner had prepared. Both father and son were ill in consequence, but recovered. Arsenic had been placed in the tea. The prisoner had been heard to threaten her husband; and it was proved she had bought a mixture of arsenic and soft-soap, but the soft-soap had not been put in the tea. Sentence of death was recorded; but Mr. Justice Cresswell intimated that he should recommend a commutation, as the criminal had not actually taken life.

CHILD MURDER.—A woman named Antcliffe, living at Norwell, near Newark, has been committed for trial for the slaughter of a boy two years old, her step-son. Her husband had several children when he married her; she systematically ill-treated them when he was from home; and the little boy died from this maltreatment.—Mary Ann Parr, a single woman, who was an inmate of Bingham Workhouse, in Nottingham, has killed her infant in a most revolting manner; according to her own confession, while the child was sucking her breast,

she squeezed its face so tightly to her bosom and held it so long in that position that it was suffocated! She had several times refused to suckle the infant; and she appears to have destroyed it that she might get rid of the incumbrance.

HIGHWAY AND GARTOTE ROBBERIES.—At both the Liverpool and York Assizes, there have been many convictions of ruffians who have adopted the "garotte" plan of overcoming persons in order to rob them.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.—Mr. Hallatt, an attorney, sued the Eastern Counties Railway Company, in the Shoreditch County Court, for the sum of 17s. 6d. expenses incurred by him in consequence of a train from Norwich being fifty-five minutes behind the hour named in the time bills. The company's servants proved that the delay was caused solely by the floods, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

MURDER AT SHEFFIELD.—At the York Assizes, on Monday, Alfred Waddington, 20, was indicted for the murder of his own child, at Sheffield, on the 18th of August last, by severing its head from the body with a shoemaker's knife. The prisoner, a decent-looking young man, and not at all of a forbidding or repulsive countenance or demeanour, pleaded, in a firm tone of voice, "Not guilty." The facts of the case, which have been already published, having been given in evidence, counsel for the prisoner proceeded to contend that he had committed the crime when in a state of insanity. The jury, however, after some deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty," and the learned judge immediately passed sentence of death upon him.

TRANSPORTATION COURTED.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, John Greene, a determined-looking young man, aged 21, pleaded "Guilty" to breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Berkeley William Fase, and stealing therein a watch, value £28, his property. He was convicted. The Assistant-Judge: I think I had better transport you, sir. The Prisoner (coolly): Well, that will exactly suit me. The Assistant-Judge: Then on that point we are quite agreed. The sentence of the court is that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of ten years. Prisoner: Thank you. That is just the thing I want. He was then removed, expressing his gratification at the sentence.

GAS WARFARE.—The case of the Great Central Gas Consumers Company *v.* Tallis and another, occupied the Court of the Exchequer on Saturday and Monday. This was an action to recover the sum of £224 16s. 5d., the balance of an account due to the plaintiffs for gas supplied to the defendant, a printer in the city. The real defendants, however, were the Chartered and other gas companies; and the object of the action, on the part of the defendant, was to prove the inferiority of the gas supplied to him by the plaintiffs, he having been previously supplied by the Chartered Gas Company. The defendants paid £115 3s. 2d. into court, and denied their liability to pay the balance of £109 13s. 3d. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Wilde, were counsel for the plaintiffs, Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. James, and Mr. Dowdeswell, were the counsel for the defendants. The Chief Baron, in summing up, remarked on the great impropriety manifested, both by the defendants, and the plaintiffs, in circulating certain documents which had been alluded to in the progress of the cause. The jury deliberated for a few moments, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for £109 13s. 3d., the full amount of their demand against the defendants.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, December 22.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Earl of Aberdeen continues busily engaged in the difficult task of forming an Administration. Messengers are continually passing between Osborne and the metropolis.

A meeting of the leading members of the Peel party, including the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir J. Graham, took place yesterday, at noon, at Argyll-house.

Lord John Russell left his residence in Chesham-place at the early hour of ten o'clock yesterday morning. His lordship drove direct to Argyll-house, and remained in deliberation with the Earl of Aberdeen for nearly two hours. The noble lord left shortly before the arrival of Sir James Graham.

After the meeting at Argyll House, the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to Lansdowne House, and had an interview with the Marquis of Lansdowne.

A Queen's messenger, bearing despatches from her Majesty addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Waterloo terminus of the South Western Railway at one o'clock yesterday. The Queen's messenger returned to Osborne with a second despatch for her Majesty by the train leaving the Waterloo station at 3 p.m.

The Earl of Aberdeen is stated to be in a very delicate state of health. Dr. Holland continues in attendance upon the noble earl.

The *Times* of this morning announces that the leading statesmen consulted in the formation of the new Ministry have, with one exception, placed themselves at the disposal of the new Premier, "with a most generous disregard of purely personal considerations. That exception is" Lord Palmerston. "Lord Clarendon, therefore, is likely to be Foreign Minister." Lord John Russell, it is said, "places himself entirely at the service of the public; but his friends, with a greater regard for his health

and strength than he has ever been accustomed to feel himself, stipulate that he shall be spared the work of a laborious department. . . . It is only a case for selection and manipulation; and, where all the parties concerned are themselves only anxious that there shall be no difficulties, there can be none of a very serious character. There is every probability that, long before the ordinary period for the reassemblage of Parliament, every preparation will have been made for a session of unusual importance."

The *Morning Chronicle*—which may be presumed to be in a position to obtain something like authentic information—deals only in generalities, to the effect, that the most cordial spirit of co-operation prevails amongst the members of the future Government:—"The distribution of offices will be made with a view to the efficiency of the public service; and every considerable department of the State will be entrusted to hands in which the nation reposes a well-founded confidence. Very few important names will be omitted from the list of the Queen's responsible advisers; and should any liberal politician abstain from joining their number, he will certainly not withhold his countenance and support from a Ministry which represents the cause of temperate progress."

The *Daily News* is still dissatisfied, opening after the following fashion:—"The ominous silence still maintained respecting the relative position in the new Cabinet of the Whigs and Peelites—to say nothing at this moment about Radicals—betrays, we fear, the likelihood, at all events, of a false position being assumed by that political section in which the Reformers have most interest. To entitle themselves to recognition as positive friends of political progress the Peelites must at least give in their adherence to a sound plan of electoral reform." It winds up one article as follows:—"The great question now to be solved is, whether that progress will be sufficiently marked to justify popular union for their support, and to make Parliamentary government once more powerful by putting it in accord with the progress of national intelligence and the growth of national needs and national requirements."

Our contemporary is exceedingly indignant at the probable retention of two Derbyites in the Ministry. "The Premier and the Finance Minister, we are told, will be taken from the Peelites; the leader of the House of Commons and the Home Secretary are to be Whigs; and the Chancellors of England and of Ireland, we are assured, are to be Derbyites! . . . We shall never believe, until we read the announcement in the *Gazette*, that men like Lord John Russell would consent to play the part of a mummer in such a masquerade as a Cabinet must be constituted of the splinters and spars of two Tory Governments which in succession he has himself overthrown."

Of course it is premature to assign the particular posts in the new Cabinet, but the following list, corrected from the *Daily News* of yesterday, may, perhaps, approximate to the result:—

First Lord of the Treasury.. Earl of Aberdeen.
A seat in the cabinet without office..... Marquis of Lansdowne.
Foreign Office..... Lord Clarendon.
Home Lord John Russell.
Colonies Sir James Graham.
Admiralty Mr. Sidney Herbert.
Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Gladstone.
President of the Council.... Duke of Newcastle.
Board of Trade Lord Granville.
Post Office Lord Clanricarde.
Privy Seal Lord Panmure.
Duchy of Lancaster Lord Carlisle.
Board of Control
Lord Chancellor Lord St. Leonards.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.. Lord St. Germans.
Secretary-at-War Mr. Osborne.
Under Secretary of the Colonies Sir W. Molesworth.
Public Works Lord Seymour.

Another list gives the Governor-Generalship of India to the Duke of Newcastle, and puts Mr. Cardwell at the head of the Board of Trade, the Duke of Argyle Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Aberdeen, the new Premier, is a Presbyterian, a member of the Scotch Church. "In Lord Aberdeen—for the first time since the Revolution of 1688 (says the *Daily News*)—we shall have a Premier who is not a member of the Church of England."

THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS.—In consequence of a report that M. Carnot had been received at the Tuilleries on behalf of his party, the Republican leaders have put forth a document, in which they say:—

The fatal example given by M. Billault, M. Cormenin, and some others, will have no imitators. The Republican party, in its entirety, with some despicable individual exceptions, has remained and will remain entirely aloof from the acts accomplished in these unhappy times. This is now well known in a high quarter, and it is also known that they who were supposed to be weak, and to whom the first overtures were made with the intention of using them as a bridge by which to reach the more important members of the party, have disappointed the hopes that were entertained of seducing them.

The refusals have been positive—the moderates, the extreme Republicans—all answer in the same manner.

The Republicans will not give such examples. They are talked to about invasion, coalition; well, if the country should be in danger the Republicans would rise to defend it. But until that event or another they will stand aloof. It will not be found possible to seduce either "great poets, illustrious soldiers, celebrated advocates, or formidable writers"—none, in short, who desire to preserve the reputation of an honest man.

MONTENEGRENE INSURRECTION.—A letter from the Adriatic coast, dated the 11th instant, says:—"The European public will greatly err if it conceives of the insurrection in Montenegro as an isolated fact. It stands in close connexion with a revolution which appears to have its ramifications among all the Scialvish races of Turkey in Europe. Thus we hear that a chief of Upper Albania has renounced allegiance to the Porte, and will assert his independence at the head of 10,000 men. Again, we hear from Mostar that the mountaineers of the Herzegovina refused the payment of taxes, and have declared that they are ready to oppose force to force."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT will leave Osborne to-morrow for Windsor.

THE WARDMOTES.—Yesterday being St. Thomas's day, the annual election of Common Councilmen took place in the various wardmotes of the city; but, compared with other years, there was very little excitement.

THE LATE CONTEST FOR MIDDLESEX.—Last night about three hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to a cold collation at the Albion Hotel, Hammersmith, to celebrate the return of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Bernal Osborne. Sir John Shelley, M.P., occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Keogh, M.P., Sir A. Rothschild, Mr. J. Williams, and others. Mr. Osborne trusted that the new Government would not be an unmitigated Peelite one, but that it would contain some men who were connected with the great popular party [cheers]. Certainly his confidence in it would be materially increased if it contained the name of Lord John Russell, than whom, considering the length of his services, no public man could show a cleaner bill of health or a better character [cheers]. While, however, they demanded so much from their public men, there were duties which they owed to them. They ought not to be too excessive in their impatience, nor too lax in their confidence.

DEATH FROM CHARCOAL FUMES.—Mr. Wakley held yesterday an inquest at the Robinson Crusoe Tavern, Lisson-grove, on the bodies of Thomas Martin, aged 24; William Sheen, aged 20; and Harry Felgate Burden, aged 17, all in the employ of Mr. Daniel Elliott, cheesemonger. The deceased had been for some time past in the habit of having a charcoal fire in the room during the day, to dry the room, and sometimes inadvertently left it burning at night, although they had received repeated cautions from Mr. Elliott as to its danger. The young men went to bed, leaving their charcoal fire burning, and became so ill that for some days they were under medical treatment. That gentleman then urged upon them the danger, and advised the use of a chafing dish, instead of the pan with holes in it, then in use. On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, Mrs. Elliott went and looked in the room, and seeing no light considered everything safe. Her daughter also looked into the room at 10 o'clock, and with the same result, as she thought. On the Sunday morning, when the bodies were found, the two candles taken by the deceased to their bedrooms (separated by a slight partition), were found burned into the sockets of the candlesticks. The coroner commented on the dangerous practice of using charcoal fires in sleeping apartments, especially in rooms without chimneys and otherwise ill-ventilated, as in the present case.

PETERBOROUGH ELECTION.—A petition from the electors of Peterborough has just been presented against the return of Mr. G. H. Whalley, who contested the representation with Mr. Cornwall Lewis, praying that the return of the former may be declared null and void, on the ground of bribery and corruption.

PUSHERY AND CHURCH-RATES.—Last night a meeting of the ratepayers of St. Anne's, Westminster, was held in the vestry-room, for the purpose of providing for the repairs of the parish church, and also for certain deficiencies in the fund for carrying on the ordinary service. A penny rate was asked for. Mr. Cooper, surgeon, moved that a halfpenny rate be granted, and was expressing his regret that the innovation of the rector had reduced them to the necessity of recurring to a rate—when he was interrupted by the rector, who said he would tolerate no animadversions of that nature—and Mr. Cooper concluded by moving that half the sum demanded be granted. Mr. Marshall seconded the motion. An amendment for adjourning the question, and another for granting the entire penny, were rejected, and Mr. Cooper's resolution was carried, after Mr. George, the senior churchwarden, had explained that the result of the practices introduced by the rector into the parish was that the rental had been diminished from between £500 and £600 to one-tenth of that amount, and as the parishioners continued to desert the church for neighbouring churches, they must look for a church-rate every year in future.

THE WEATHER.—For months past, with not more than perhaps twenty-four hours' cessation at a time, it has rained since the commencement of October.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

The arrivals of Grain and Flour still moderate, and the trade generally steady at Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,310 qrs.; Foreign, 5,500 qrs. Barley—English, 4,840 qrs.; Irish, — qrs.; Foreign, 2,680 qrs.; Oats—English, 4,570 qrs.; Irish, 2,800 qrs.; Foreign, 1,410 qrs.; Flour, English, 990 sacks, 5,150 barrels

THE NONCONFORMIST,
A LONDON WEEKLY JOURNAL,
EDITED BY EDWARD MIALL, M.P.

The *Nonconformist* is an organ of advanced ecclesiastical and political opinions. It has been established upwards of eleven years, and, with a view to greater variety of news, has been enlarged three times since its commencement. It is now one of the largest-sized newspapers published, containing twenty-four pages, or seventy-two columns of closely-printed matter; and is thus enabled to realize the characteristic of *AN INTERESTING FAMILY NEWSPAPER*.

It contains—Articles on the leading Ecclesiastical and Political Topics of the week, by experienced writers.—The pith of the *Week's News*, in an attractive form, and suitable for family reading.—Carefully prepared digest of Parliamentary Intelligence.—Reports of Religious, Educational, and Philanthropic Meetings.—Correspondence, Domestic and Colonial.—Summary of Trade, and Commercial News.—Gossip and Gleanings.—Reviews of New Books.—Literary Extracts, &c.

The articles in the *Nonconformist* are extensively quoted by the provincial and colonial newspapers, and the highest testimony has been borne to its merits. The following are one or two extracts from contemporary literature:—

"On many subjects one of the ablest writers of the weekly press."—*Westminster Review*.

"The Dissenters of Great Britain owe much to the *Nonconformist*. Of the ability with which it has been carried on there can be but one opinion, and on the question of its fidelity the verdict must be equally unanimous."—*Eclectic Review*.

"The *Nonconformist* has done faithful and efficient service to the cause of civil and religious freedom."—*Leeds Times*.

Published every Wednesday afternoon, by WILLIAM FARNHAM, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill (who will be happy to supply, free of expense, a parcel of circulars, and copies of the above as a hand-bill, to any friends who may be desirous of circulating them).

Terms of Subscription:—6s. 6d. per quarter, 13s. per half year, or £1 6s. per annum, *in advance*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received one or two poetical effusions; but our columns are too crowded, at this busy period, to permit of their insertion, unless they possessed the recommendation of great excellence.

We have received a letter from Mr. G. C. Drew, of Hoxton, respecting the Militia prosecutions and the proposed shilling subscription in aid of their victims. He says:—"I do hope that the friends of truth will not be apathetic in regard to this matter. Let not right be trampled upon in the persons of its advocates. The employment of able counsel at the forthcoming trial cannot be urged too strongly. Not only individual right is to be defended, but truth and liberty. The matter—whatever its diversity of opinion on the militia—essentially concerns the press. To obtain a defence and a definite plan of operation seems wanting. If some few friends can be formed into a committee to communicate with others in various parts, to receive subscriptions, &c., &c., the object will, I think, be realized. I hope to be able to lay before your readers, with your kind permission, some such plan, and trust it may command the confidence of a sufficient number to ensure success."

The letter of Mr. Blackett, M.P., quoted in our last number, appeared in the *Gateshead Observer*, and not, as we stated, in the *Newcastle Guardian*.

The First Number of our Thirteenth Volume printed in New Type, will appear January 5th, 1853; on and after which date the *Nonconformist* will be published at 69, Fleet-street, instead of 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. It is requested that all letters to the Editor be sent to the latter address, as heretofore.

With our first number for the New Year we shall give a Supplement of 12 pages, containing the Title and Index for the present volume, and extended notices of "Books for the Season."

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1852.

SUMMARY.

WELCOME Christmas! if but as a relief from the game of faction, set on foot before its time, and played up to the very eve of the great household Sabbath. Welcome the shortest interval in the encounter of eager partisans, with principle and patriotism on their tongue, place in their eye, and selfish or fanatic interests at their back! Welcome to the day that may bring repose even to the vexed or elated heart of statesmanship, on which the journalist may give his pen a holiday, and the rough notes of political discord soften into the dulcet music of domestic mirth!

Our amiably cynical contemporary, the *Spectator*, suggests that if the House of Commons had substituted for the resolution on which it divided last Thursday, the question "that the House do adjourn for the holidays," and "wish a merry Christmas to Mr. Speaker," its honest feeling would have been put on record, and the public service have suffered no damage. We see, however, in the ministerial interregnum a very creditable contribution to the sports of the season. The recollection of Disraeli's sarcasms and Derby's sourness may give tartness, by contrast, to the sweets of the table—"hurt the slipper" will suggest to the old jokers who look on, the rapid transference of the seals of office through a snug party—while "snapdragons" vividly illustrate the mixture of plums and blue-fire in the "dish to set before a queen." And it

will be hard if punsters do not eudgel into rhyme the ex-Premier's *mauvais goût* and Palmerston's convenient *gout*.

At the moment of writing, nothing definite is known concerning the new Ministry beyond the fact that Lord Aberdeen has undertaken its construction. The high authority of the *Times* retains in office the Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland, assigns to Lord John Russell the Foreign-office, and presses on Lord Palmerston the Admiralty. According to present appearances, the difficulty of adjusting the rival claims to precedence of the many eminent men represented by Lansdowne and Aberdeen, will be got over, and the Radicals be conciliated by the admission to subordinate offices of Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Osborne.—The Earl of Derby is reported to have rehearsed, at a meeting of his supporters on Monday morning, the very offensive speech he delivered in the evening, and to have given them as a cue, "Protestantism in danger!" Either from instinct or instructions, the ex-ministerial organs have already opened in full cry upon the reputation for Puseyism of some half-dozen members of the Cabinet *in posse*; and the cry is echoed with fanatical bigotry from the other extremity of the daily press.

The resignation of the Ministry, as a whole, was anticipated by that one of its most conspicuous and least creditable members—Major Beresford. The select committee of inquiry into the allegations against him, reported on the case with a mildness hardly reconcilable with fidelity to their judicial functions, censuring him only for "reckless indiscretion," on which the Major's resignation of the office of Secretary at War was tendered and accepted.

Dissent from the justice of Mr. Kirwan's conviction—of which we spoke last week—grows wider and bolder; and it is stated that his life will be spared, in tacit admission of the legal insufficiency of the evidence adduced by the prosecution—a course of which we do not complain, but which further complicates the question of death-punishment. To that terrible penalty two other men have been condemned since our last—one, a maudlin, half-witted wretch, for the murder of his wife; the other, a frenzied youth, for the brutal destruction of his child. A coroner's inquest, at Bethnal Green, lately, *reprimanded* a man for the virtual killing of his wife; and at the pending assizes there is no diminution of cases of domestic crime. Resistless proofs, these, that either our judicial machinery is inefficient, or that terribly malignant influences are at work in our social system.

For the promised unity of the German peoples is substituted the formal fraternization of German potentates. For the first time in history, Berlin entertains the lord paramount of the Empire. The Emperor Franz Joseph and King Frederick William riding side by side in the Brandenburg Thor, with the princes of little Hanover and Brunswick in their train, is certainly significant—but only of the apprehended necessity for mutual protection. The Princess Wasa, refused by her father to the Emperor of France, is given to Prince Albert of Saxony, and her sister to the Emperor of Austria; by whom, moreover, the Count of Chambord is courteously entertained.

Lucien Murat is said to claim, with Napoleonic impudence, compensation for the loss of his ancestral throne; and his adherents rally at a point whence they may enforce the demand. Napoleon himself pursues with enlarged license his profligate pleasures, makes the arsenals of France resound with the note of belligerent preparation, and reorganizes the artillery on a system of gunnery devised in the solitude of Ham. That the first Imperial budget shows a large deficiency, and that it is intended to establish public lotteries and gaming-houses, we may well believe: a dicer's dynasty is likely to be neither thrifty nor moral.—The pleasantest fact of the week is the dignified and indignant denial by the Republican leaders of their rumoured conciliation by the Imperial liberticide.

The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes has been followed by that of the Bravo Murillo Government—the Queen's private advisers fearing, it would seem, a military pronunciamento in favour of Narvaez, to whom the Government had given a peremptory mission to Vienna. The new Cabinet, it is believed, will keep to the letter of the Constitution.

The annual Christmas present from Brother Jonathan, in the shape of the President's message, has come to hand. If it cannot claim the interest of a dramatic plot, it is as satisfactory in its results as the denouement of a popular novel. An overflowing exchequer, abundance, and prosperity, are trite but gratifying themes. President Fillmore, however, deals also with less pleasing topics. He argues against Cuban annexation, but only exhibits the inability of the Executive to struggle against the rising current of popular feeling. For the nonce, however, all difficulties with Cuba are at an end. We also learn that the fisheries dispute has yet to be adjusted, and with it the

larger question of the commercial relations of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations; but the President anticipates no difficulty in the settlement. The expedition to Japan is spoken of as an agent of civilization, and for the extension of international intercourse. Lastly, Mr. Fillmore deals some hard blows at the Kossuth or intervention party, and the "fillibusters" or annexionists. On the whole, the message is an able state paper, and gives the English reader an impressive notion of the growing strength and resources of the great transatlantic Republic.

WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

TO THE READERS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

AFTER the three nights' discussion on the Budget, a change of subject, although only for a single day, becomes a relief. From Imperial finance, to the laws regulating the relationship of landlord and tenant in Ireland, may seem to be no very pleasing alternation—but pleasure depends very much upon surrounding circumstances, and, for ourselves, we must confess that for once we were not averse to find the House on Wednesday engaged in debate on the latter most intricate and knotty question. The bill of the Attorney-General for Ireland craved a second reading—and when we entered the House, shortly after noon, the debate had already commenced. The occasion of it seemed to be this. Two bills on Tenant-right had been introduced—that of the Government, and that originally in the hands of W. Sharman Crawford, now under the management of Serjeant Shee—and, with the consent of Mr. Walpole, both were to be referred to a select committee. Lord Derby, however, in the House of Lords, had subsequently committed himself violently against the principle of the Serjeant's bill, and Mr. Napier, in a brief letter to the Dublin *Evening Mail*, had repudiated the charge of yielding aught to the Irish Tenant-right party. It seemed useless, therefore, to refer to a select committee a measure against the very principle of which there was a determined foregone conclusion—and this was a matter of complaint on the part of Irish members. Mr. Napier successfully exculpated himself, and powerfully defended his bill, in a long speech the delivery of which occupied upwards of two hours, but he certainly failed to reconcile Mr. Walpole's concession with Lord Derby's denunciation. Mr. Lucas, editor of the *Tablet*, followed him at equal length, and showed that the question has hitherto been viewed by commissions and statesmen from one side only, whereas in Ireland, at least, it has two, and ought to be fairly dealt with as such in the select committee. He is a fluent and able speaker, but not prepossessing—powerful in logic, but not very suasive in tone—far sturdier than the Irish Attorney-General in the style of his address, but wanting those marks of evident sincerity and candour which so greatly aid Mr. Napier in securing the goodwill of his opponents. These two speeches occupied nearly the whole of Wednesday's sitting, and, as soon as the bill had been read a second time, and some routine business had been got through, the House rose.

On Thursday the debate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement stood for resumption, and Sir A. Cockburn's name, as having moved the adjournment, was on the card for leading off. The interest taken in the conflict does not appear to have abated. Before four o'clock, almost every available seat is taken, at least, in the body of the House. Prayers are read, and the Speaker takes the chair. Petitions against the proposed new house-tax are numerous, and the presentation of them goes forward briskly. Two interruptions, however, occur. The Usher of the Black Rod summons the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's assent given by commission to certain bills. Then Mr. Goulburn appears at the bar with the report of the Committee on the Beresford bribery case. He is ordered to bring it up, which he does forthwith, and, amid deep silence, the Clerk reads the document, the contents of which our readers have, no doubt, perused for themselves before now. The buzz of conversation is resumed. Presently the Sheriffs of London are announced. A brass bar is drawn across the space near the entrance of the House, from bench to bench, precluding further access. The Serjeant at Arms takes the mace, and goes to the door, returning with the Sheriffs in their scarlet robes, to the aforesaid bar. They are asked their errand, and they present a petition from the corporation of London against the Budget, having done which, the Speaker informs them that they may withdraw—the brass bar is pushed back into its case, and business goes on as usual. Shortly after five o'clock the House goes into Committee, and Lord John Russell requests the Chairman to state precisely what is the question upon which the final vote of "Ay" or "No" is to be taken. Mr. Wilson Patten explains how it came to pass that he stopped, or rather was stopped, at the end of the first paragraph, where the sense is incomplete, and a long conversation extending to nearly two

hours takes place on the subject. Mr. Disraeli is all candour and courtesy, but it is clear enough he wishes by sleight of hand to shift the issue, that he may catch every doubtful vote. But his evasions are of no avail. He is followed up by a vigilant opposition—and, at length, is compelled to accede to the wish of the Committee, and allow its decision to be taken on the entire resolution respecting the House-tax. This being settled, Sir A. Cockburn is called on by the Chairman to recommence the debate. Alas, alas, the two best and freshest hours of the evening which the learned gentleman had counted on as his right, have now slipped by, and as he rises, he sees half the members quitting the House for dinner. His audience, consequently, is small—his own spirits are chilled—and unquestionably able as is his speech, it falls but flatly on semi-vacant benches. Mr. Whiteside is scarcely more fortunate, for he, too, like his opponent, must "waste the sweetness" of his eloquence "on the desert air."

Slowly and sluggishly the debate drifts on, scarcely quickened in its motion by Sir F. Baring, a Whig ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, however, points out clearly enough how little approximation to a principle of equity there is in the proposed arrangement of the Income-tax. At last Mr. Disraeli rises. Like a wild boar at bay, he is reckless whom he wounds. How different his tone and manner now from what it was when he unfolded his Budget! He is not negligent as then, but concentrated and earnest, if the reader can understand what earnestness resembles where there is no heart. Sir James Graham, Sir Charles Wood, Sir F. Baring, and Mr. Goulburn, are treated with a contemptuous scorn so bitter, so remorseless, as to excite sympathy in their favour rather than against them. The hits are venomous. Sir James Graham he characterises as a man whom he does not respect, but greatly regards. He tells Sir C. Wood to remember that petulance is not criticism, and that insolence is not invective. He puts the three ex-Chancellors together, and describes their gesticulation and their mental calibre by saying that one after another they have risen up "to shake their beldame hands at me." To the advice tendered him by Sir C. Wood, to follow the example of Mr. Pitt and others, and withdraw his Budget, he replies, "To the high fame of Mr. Pitt I do not aspire, but I will not submit to the degradation of others." In argument he is strong on episodes—the main point he evades. But he deals largely in promises—opens up grandly what might be done—proves by recounting his past efforts that he is no red-tapist—and when, after a three hours' speech he sits down, he leaves upon your mind a sense of profound regret that so powerful an intellect should be without the guidance of a conscience. Mr. Gladstone instantly rises to answer him. With powers of mind nothing inferior, with impressive dignity, with a temper excited but still under control, and with deep emotions which he cannot wholly conceal, he first administers a fitting rebuke to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the tone of audacity and arrogance he had presumed to adopt, and then sets himself to demolish the positions he had undertaken to vindicate. The right hon. gentleman puts forth his best effort to grapple with his antagonist. Brushing aside with an indignant sentence or two the trivialities of the question on which Mr. Disraeli had spent his chief strength, he assails the very basis of the Budget, and although not always triumphant, carries the conviction of the House for the most part with him. Had he concluded after the first hour's speaking, he would have done far better. But lengthy speeches constitute the sin of the House of Commons, and Mr. Gladstone half exhausted by his prolixity the admiration he had succeeded in awakening. He closed at last, and Mr. Conolly attempted to get a hearing, but, of course, in vain. The House divided about half-past three o'clock on Friday morning. Intense was the excitement with which the tellers were awaited—and when the position of Mr. Hayter, one of the tellers for the Opposition, showed that the majority was adverse to the Ministry, a cheer broke out even before he could announce the numbers, after which loud and long were the acclamations of the majority. Mr. Disraeli then rose, and briefly adverting to the vote which had been come to, in its bearing upon public business, moved the adjournment of the House to Monday.

On Monday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, the House met at the usual hour. The Ministerial benches were sadly deserted—those of the Opposition were tolerably well filled. The usual business of presenting petitions having been got through, and the order of the day read for going into committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and, in a few sentences, announced the resignation of the Government, thanked the House for its generosity, and gracefully apologized for anything which might have escaped him in the heat of debate, calculated to wound the feelings of individual members. Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Sir Charles Wood, promptly accepted the *amende honorable*, and complimented Mr. Disraeli on the talent and

gallantry with which he had conducted the Government under overwhelming difficulties. Col. Sibthorp had his usual fling at "conspirators," and was laughed at—Mr. Hume read an appropriate moral, and Mr. Cayley offered to Mr. Disraeli a somewhat fulsome panegyric. The House then adjourned to Thursday, when it is hoped the Earl of Aberdeen will have completed his Cabinet, and when the writs for seats vacated by acceptance of office will, of course, be moved for—after which the House will probably reassemble for several weeks.

THE PHANTOM DISPELLED.

FOR six long years has this country groaned under the infliction of a political nightmare—for the most part, in the shape of an Opposition pursuing an unattainable purpose—latterly, in that of a Ministry conducting the Government of the country under false pretences. Throughout that long period, the unhappy subject of this infliction has had a sort of dreamy consciousness that the monster which threatened it was unreal—that it possessed no power to destroy, nor even greatly to derange, the material interests of the country—and that, in the end, it would surely pass away as a frightful dream. Meanwhile, however, the best energies of the nation have been paralyzed—peaceful political progress has been stopped—useful measures have been consigned to neglect—and the struggle of parties, more violent and rancorous than ever, has turned upon points which the people in general regarded as obsolete. At length, this grievous state of public affairs has been brought to a close. The grim spectre has disappeared. Parliament has shaken off the incubus. And be the ultimate issue what it may, we rejoice that England has at last roused herself to a sense of the paramount claims of truth and reality.

We entertain a profound admiration of genius—we can sympathize with and appreciate courage manfully grappling with overwhelming difficulties—but we must confess that the highest ability when associated with an unscrupulous character—when it avails itself without shame of any and every art of evasion and fraud—and more especially when, stooping to any meanness which can be made serviceable to its immediate purpose, it assumes a lofty air of patriotic and religious magnanimity—utterly shocks us, and presents itself to our view as the heaviest calamity to which a country like ours can be exposed. Irreparable damage has already been done to Parliamentary Government by the influence and action upon it of one mind—that of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. A party including in it many honourable men—and an administration counting among its members several individuals whose high character it would be impossible to doubt—have been inveigled by the arts of their leader into positions so discreditable that public faith in public men has been well-nigh destroyed. Her Majesty's Government assumed the appearance of a gigantic fraud. The tricks of charlatanism seemed to be regarded as the legitimate resources of state-craft. The business of the Opposition, of late, has been, not the dispassionate consideration of the proposals submitted to it, but such an examination of them as a full expectation of being cheated might naturally and justly suggest. The conflict has been one, not of judgments, but of wits—and for the last ten months men have moved in the arena of political strife very much after the same fashion as merchants on 'Change might do, with a knowledge that some gentlemen of the swell mob were present and on the look out—suspiciously, and with their hands thrust firmly into their pockets to guard them from being pilfered. From this degradation we are at length delivered.

Whether Mr. Disraeli possesses high statesman-like qualifications remains yet to be seen. No one will deny him the reputation of a ready invention and a sublime audacity. This, however, is quite clear—if he really has the administrative ability which some of his admirers claim for him, they have been rendered useless solely by his own utter lack of principle. It is said that the Budget, as presented to the House of Commons, was not that which he originally laid before the Cabinet—and that the repeal of half the Malt-tax was forced upon his better judgment by his less enlightened, or less courageous colleagues. It may have been so—but it is to be borne in mind that the prejudices to which that proposal deferred, were those which the right hon. gentleman himself had developed into strength. Not every one can slip the collar with the same ease as he. Had he been more patriotic and less selfish, he would have had to encounter fewer difficulties. He deliberately built up the wall over which he found himself unable at last to leap. He fostered the delusions to which he was compelled to pander. He constructed the altar on which he was obliged to offer in sacrifice his own genius. The machine which he unscrupulously made for one purpose, he was incompetent to unmake for another. The army which he organized and drilled to lead against Free-trade would not follow him into the field

save with a view to Protection in some guise or other. Perhaps, if it had suited his purpose, he might have given us a magnificent measure of financial reform—but that it did not suit his purpose is evident, and he has only himself to thank for it. We rejoice that a most important moral has been read to the rising statesmen of our times that mere intellect cannot command permanent success, and that to rise to the highest eminence in Great Britain, truthfulness of character and sincerity of purpose are absolute prerequisites—or, in other words, that a strong head is not enough unless it be allied with a great soul.

Of the Earl of Derby it is difficult now to speak with common respect. A smart orator, and nothing more, he has exhibited an inflated egotism, a want of dignity, and a pomposness of pretence so pitiable as to have settled his position in history for ever. We can now appreciate the quality of his chivalry, and we find it to consist in nothing but an impetuosity of temper. From first to last, so far at least as the public have within reach materials for judging, he has contributed nothing to the partial and temporary success of his Cabinet—for he seems to have brought into it only a ready tongue, a bad temper, and the arrogance of conventional rank. He has accepted and endorsed all the drafts of his lieutenant on the credulity of his followers—and he has done what Mr. Disraeli has not, given a religious air to his selfish and ambitious motives. To preserve his seat, he fulminated his threats against the Commons from his place in the House of Lords, and canvassed for votes, we are informed, in the lobby of the House of Commons with all the eagerness of a heated partisan—and when defeated, vented his wrath in a speech of impotent spite mingled with haughty assumption, as lowering to the character of the man, as it was unbecoming the position of a retiring minister. The coloured bubble has burst, leaving nothing behind but suds. Disraeli, heavy as are his sins, has shown himself unmeasurably the superior of the two. He knew how to fall with grace. The Premier has gone down with the scowl of disappointment on his brow, and the curse of bitterness on his lips.

In the composition of the Cabinet just knocked to pieces by the vote of Friday morning last, there was, of course, a mixture of sterling metal. Several of the gentlemen composing it are to be commiserated as honest men who have been betrayed into a false position. If they have saved their character, it has only been "so as by fire." A second mistake of a similar kind might irretrievably damage them. They have imparted respectability to what would, but for them, have been wholly mistrusted from the first. They have been as gilt on a spurious coin—have served to give it temporary currency. Let us hope that, by some process or other, they will henceforth be detached from a connexion which puts their integrity under a shadow of suspicion undeserved, we verily believe, by their real character. They have something to redeem—we have become sufficiently interested in them to wish that they may redeem it.

Of the future Administration we know nothing—but we do not expect that it will be based on principles we have been wont to look upon as trustworthy. Possibly, public opinion is not even yet ripe for large and comprehensive reforms. But this comfort, at least, we hope to derive from a change of men—we shall not henceforth contend with a mocking spectre. Something approaching to solidity—something that can be handled, felt, weighed, and determined upon, on its own intrinsic merits, may now be anticipated. The splendours of genius may cease to dazzle us—but we shall be all the better able to appreciate the beauties of truth. To have got out of the haze is something, even if we miss some of the excitement which mystery always brings with it. In politics, the wonderful is well exchanged for the useful, and homely realities are always to be preferred to magnificent fictions.

WAR BEGUN IN PASSION AND CONDUCTED WITH IRRESOLUTION.

IF we could find consolation under our country's reproaches and misfortunes, in the recollection of our own remonstrances and predictions, we should be abundantly consoled for the disastrous course of events in Burmah. Nearly twelve months since, when the first tidings of hostility against the Court of Ava reached England, the *Nonconformist* expressed suspicion of the alleged necessity for the war, and misgivings as to its speedy termination. The papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject more than confirm those suspicions—and the press gives unanimous utterance to complaints which, with us, were objections in *limine*.

Ask any reader of the newspapers, taken at random, or even any member of the Legislature, selected by the same process, the object of our war upon Burmah, and he will probably reply, To obtain compensation for injuries to certain British traders. That, however, is not even the ostensible purpose of the war. The Governor of Rangoon who is alleged to have maltreated Messrs. Shep-

pard and Lewis, was promptly removed from his command, and his successor, immediately on his appointment (January the 4th, 1852), invited, with friendly and amicable expressions, communications from the British Commodore. That personage, instead of waiting personally on the Governor, sent three subordinate officers, who forced their way on horseback into the precincts of the Viceroy's court, insisted on his being immediately aroused from sleep, refused to send in a letter or interpreter, and after a quarter of an hour's parley, returned to their commander greatly incensed. Commodore Lambert, although forbidden by his instructions to commence hostilities, in the event of an unfavourable reply, without definite directions from Calcutta, instantly summoned all British subjects to leave Rangoon, blockaded the river, and carried off the royal ship —acts justly described by the Burmese Governor as proving "a manifest inclination to involve the two nations in war." The next day, the Governor sent twice to the Commodore, by his deputies, courteous and conciliatory messages—which were repulsed with the intimation that only a personal and absolute apology would be accepted. A day or two later, he requested the merchants of different nations residing at Rangoon, to convey on his behalf the following representation to the Commodore, "that he would agree to a Resident being appointed at Rangoon, that he would pay the sum of upwards of 9,000 rupees, demanded as compensation to Messrs. Sheppard and Lewis, that he would permit a Residency house to be erected, and that temporary accommodation would be provided for the Commodore, befitting a great ambassador." This overture from the Governor was sustained and enforced by a petition from the merchants themselves, "amounting," they say, "to upwards of 600 souls," representing the utter ruin that would overtake them, if war broke out, and ending with these emphatic words:—"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly entreat you, in the name of Almighty God, to have pity upon them, and to save and protect them from ruin and destruction." It does not appear that any reply was vouchsafed to this overture and petition. On the 8th of February, a special messenger was sent, with extraordinary despatch, direct from the Court of Ava to the Governor-General of India. The letter which he bore "expressed great anxiety that the existing differences should be amicably arranged," and conceded all the original demands of the Indian authorities. The Governor-General, however, chose to support his subordinates, and dictated as an ultimatum the payment of ten lacs of rupees in compensation of injuries and to defray the expenses of preparation for war, besides an apology for, and the removal of, the new Governor of Rangoon. These degrading terms, the Burmese, with a spirit that would be applauded in a European Government, flatly refused; and on Easter Sunday following, Rangoon was cannonaded into submission.

Such, it now appears, on the incontrovertible testimony of our own responsible officers, were the circumstances in which the war originated—circumstances much less creditable to themselves than to the semi-barbarous people whom they affect to despise. We cannot say that Commodore Lambert and his officers behaved unlike Englishmen—for our countrymen have an unworthy habit of playing the bully in whatever part of the world they may be; but we challenge a comparison of their conduct with the precepts of Christianity or the spirit of a beneficent civilization. Even the profession of the soldier, if it be anything better than the profession of the bandit—as we unaffectedly believe it is—should have kept them superior, especially in dealing with oriental feeble-mindedness, to pedantic etiquette or insolent pomposity. But in truth, it is the worst incident of their profession that it makes war their interest, and therefore naturally disposes them to seek rather than avoid causes of quarrel. In European countries, this evil influence is counteracted by the continual admixture of the soldier in civil society, the chance of distinction in other ways, and the endearments that may fasten upon him. He is surrounded, moreover, with such striking, accumulating evidences of the blessedness of peace, that it is only as its custodian he can justify to himself the wearing of a sword. But in our Indian possessions, he is one of a few physically-superior men, all whose wealth and power comes of conquests. The native people he looks upon as a congeries of races who would be devoured by one another if they were not subjected to a common mastery—whom it may be incumbent on their conquerors to govern well, but foolish to treat with respectful consideration. A sentiment very like this is thus candidly expressed by the present Governor-General:—

"Whilst I should be reluctant to believe that our empire in India has no stay but the sword alone, it is vain to doubt that our hold must mainly rest upon the might of the conqueror, and must be maintained by that power." And the Earl of Ellenborough forcibly reprobated, in the House of Lords, on the subject of this Burmese war, the influence which that sentiment exerts on the policy of the Indian Government. After alluding to the

pressure exerted, through the Calcutta newspapers, by merchants whose cupidity is stronger than their morality, his lordship said:—

"But, my lords, there is also another serious pressure which my right honourable friend ought to disregard, and which it will be more difficult I am afraid for him to resist: that is the pressure of a part of the civil and of the whole military service. They have before their eyes the occupation of Afghanistan, which produced a complete revolution in the army of Bengal. That will always be the case where a great territory is to be occupied even for a time, and still more where a new territory is to be annexed to, and brought under our dominion. Young officers are then placed in command of districts—others are placed in political employments, where they actually direct the operations of troops under the command of their superiors. Great rewards and distinctions are obtained—great talents exhibited: and every man with a natural ambition, looks forward to the promotion he may attain; and thus the idea of a new war, likely to terminate in new conquests, is dear to that army—an army full of enterprise, and of those feelings which naturally excite military men to great actions.

It is a hard thing to say, but it is scarcely possible not to believe, that the cause which precipitates war is the cause also of its unnecessary prolongation. The men who wantonly cannonaded Rangoon, have held profitless occupation of that and one or two other towns for nine months, at the cost of about £250,000 per month; have twenty-four ships of war, and twenty-five transports, in the Burmese rivers; and insist on marching overland to Ava with an army of twenty thousand men, though it has been proved that a few steamers are equal to the reduction of any fortified place in the empire, and urged that the people would offer no resistance to the virtual annexation of their country. One is reluctant to impute to English civilians and soldiers indifference to the squandering of human life and public treasure, if thereby promotion be expedited, or appointments and contracts enhanced in number and value. But by no other fact can we explain the obstinate persistence of our commanders in modes of warfare which steam ought to have rendered obsolete, and which humanity condemns as a wanton aggravation of the horrors of war. Not to the military and naval authorities do we restrict this grave impeachment. The governments at Calcutta and in London must share with them the blame. In one or other, or in both, of these capitals, there appears to be in operation a set of influences which overrule the pacific resolutions of successive viceroys, and set at defiance the public opinion of England. We might as well at once abandon our splendid Eastern dominion to the favourite of a sovereign, or farm out its revenues to some imperial publican, as permit nameless officials to squander its magnificent resources, oppress its subjects, make wanton war upon their neighbours, and entrust its conduct to commanders imbecile to criminality. The Duke of Newcastle, or whoever else may be the new Governor-General of India, by the conquest of this invisible and sordid oligarchy, may confer new splendour upon the British Crown, and write his own name higher than that of Clive, Hastings, or the Wellesleys.

ONCE MORE THE MILITIA.

For some weeks past there has been a great flourish of trumpets in the daily papers on the success of the new militia force. At length, however, the ugly fact comes out that of 50,000 men required, only 29,521 have been enrolled, leaving a deficiency for the present year of 20,818. Such is the statement contained in a recent Parliamentary return. It remains to be seen whether the new Ministry will put the ballot into requisition. Most of the supposed members of the future Cabinet were hostile to the Militia Bill when it was forced through Parliament, and it is easy to imagine that they will be very chary of encountering the popular odium which will surely follow so uncalled-for a decision.

The failure of volunteering for the militia we take to be indicative of the prosperity and enlightenment of the people. The inducements to enlist are inferior to the attractions of industry. The consequences that follow such an act are more generally known and avoided than has ever before been the case. We cannot see that these things are matter for regret. Those who see in this indifference to martial pursuits simply a mark of national supineness, take up with a theory which leads back to barbarism, and would re-enact duelling.

The pretence that the enrolment of the militia is a necessary act of self-defence, is set aside by the facts of the case. In the first place, it is admitted that several years' training will alone avail to make the force efficient. In the second place, great efforts have been made to put the country into a better state of defence entirely irrespective of this new levy. The expenditure of additional sums upon the navy and artillery proves, that in those arms of the service is the confidence of Government really placed. And lastly, we cannot see what need there can be for raising an undisciplined militia to meet a particular emergency, when the proffered services of hundreds of volunteers in the shape of rifle clubs are contemptuously rejected.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

We compile from the daily papers a narrative of the interesting events of the last few days, giving such extracts as throw light upon the facts themselves, the state of parties, and the current of opinion.

It appears that no sooner was the result of Friday morning's division known than a Cabinet Council was summoned at the Foreign Office for 12 o'clock that day. After one short hour's sitting the Ministers came to the resolution to resign their offices; and Lord Derby proceeded to Osborne House to lay the resignation of himself and of all his colleagues before the Queen. Her Majesty accepted the resignation of the Government, and Lord Derby returned to town and announced the fact to his assembled colleagues on Saturday afternoon. Early on that day a communication was received by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen, commanding their joint attendance upon her Majesty at Osborne House. Notwithstanding the great importance of such a summons, Lord Lansdowne unfortunately found himself prevented by an attack of gout from waiting upon the Queen, and Lord Aberdeen thought it more becoming to represent this circumstance to her Majesty than to proceed alone to the Royal presence. An answer to this effect was therefore transmitted to the Isle of Wight on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday morning, however, a further telegraphic communication was received at Argyll House, commanding Lord Aberdeen's immediate attendance at Court, and the noble lord started on his mission without further delay, having been first put in full possession of the Marquess of Lansdowne's opinion on the present crisis. "We (*Times*) understand this opinion to have been, that Lord Aberdeen is himself the only man on whom the arduous task of constructing a powerful and durable Liberal Government can at this time be imposed with adequate chances of success." Lord Aberdeen had subsequently an interview with Lord John Russell, which it is stated was of the most cordial and satisfactory nature. On Saturday forenoon the Earl of Aberdeen paid visits to the leading members of the Peelite party. The noble earl had a long interview with Sir J. Graham, at the right hon. baronet's residence in Grosvenor-place. Lord Aberdeen had also an interview with Viscount Canning, in Grosvenor-square. The noble earl was so unwell on Saturday afternoon as to be obliged to call in Dr. Holland. On Saturday evening, Mr. Gladstone, who had just previously arrived in London from Woburn Abbey, called at Argyll-house, and had an interview with the noble earl, who then took his departure to wait upon her Majesty, and was able to convey to the Queen the information, that all the leading Members of the late Opposition had cordially and thoroughly agreed in the necessity of sinking all personal claims, and agreeing together for the purpose of forming a strong and united Administration."

We lately quoted an article from the *Times* hinting at the probability of a coalition Ministry to include Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and other advanced Liberals, and expressing a qualified approval of such a combination. It is now believed that this statement was made rather with the view of frightening the Conservatives than as indicating what was "looming in the distance." At all events, the leading journal of Saturday pooh-poohs the Radicals after this fashion:—"We repudiate the notion that it is possible either to revert to the decrepid combination which preceded Lord Derby's accession to power, or to strengthen that combination by a mere infusion of extreme Liberal opinions. The course of events, the state of parties, and the predominant convictions and desires of the country, point to the colleagues of the late Sir Robert Peel as the men from whom the Liberal party must now look for the most effectual assistance, in conjunction with whatever remains available of the late Whig Administration."

The leader in the *Times* of Monday mentions one or two facts of interest in connexion with the ministerial crisis. Speaking of the changed aspect of affairs as compared with the time when the Whig "family" Cabinet was in power, it says:—

The concurrence of Lord John Russell and his friends is, of course, an essential condition of such an Administration, and they are entitled by their past services, their opinions, and their following in the House of Commons, to take a prominent part in its formation. But the actual number of Lord John Russell's late colleagues is already much reduced, and the great interests of the Liberal party do not rest solely with them. Although we cannot regard Lord Palmerston's co-operation as indispensable to any Cabinet, and least of all to a Cabinet not wanting in Parliamentary ability, we regret the isolated position in which he has placed himself; and we should learn with pleasure that his great administrative abilities were to be employed at the Admiralty in the improvement of our naval defences, or transferred to the Vice-Royalty of his native country. Among the younger and more active Liberals, who have hitherto received no encouragement from Whig Ministers, men like Sir William Molesworth, Lord Wodehouse, or Mr. Osborne, would find a place; and, with a Government like that we are contemplating, office might be extended without danger even to that class of politicians who have usually refused it.

The complete breaking-up of political parties, it is remarked, has destroyed the prestige of political leaders, and, in the time we live in, the names and badges of public men have lost much of their influence; for their followers have lost the blind deference to party authority which once constituted the strength of a Minister,—

But by so much the more important is it, that common principles should be the effective bond of political com-

bination, and that statesmen, divided by no essential differences, should unite to discharge the duties which all profess alike to owe to their country. It is false to designate such a union as a coalition, if that term be intended to convey an undue sacrifice of independent convictions; but if the Queen's Government is to be carried on at all, it is impossible that any Ministry should exist, not reckoning a considerable diversity among its members and supporters.

This dissimilarity in minor points, while there is agreement on broad principles, is, on the contrary, regarded as a source of strength:—

Harmony is preferable to union. Nothing great or powerful exists in the world which is not the result of conflicting forces skilfully balanced and combined. . . . We rest our hopes of the success of this experiment—which we admit to be one of difficulty—upon the high character of its authors, upon the administrative ability of the future Ministers, and upon the earnest and rational desire of the country to see these mere gladiatorial exhibitions terminated by a more dignified, stable, and wholesome course of Government.

The leader of the *Times*, yesterday, maintains that it is indispensable that Lord Hardinge and Lord Raglan should retain their respective positions as Commander-in-Chief and Master-General of the Ordnance, and it is no less desirable that the great legal offices of the Lord Chancellor and of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland should, if possible, remain undisturbed in the hands of their present possessors, whose services and ability as the first legal servants of the Crown it is impossible to overrate, and would be most difficult to replace. Great, indeed emphatic praise is bestowed upon Lord John Russell for the sacrifice he is making. "There is no act in Lord John Russell's political career which indicates so lofty and unselfish a mind as the determination to wave his own past pretensions and to devote himself singly to the exigency of the times." Threats are held out to any who would seek to disturb the agreement from lower and meaner motives that they are thereby injuring the last chance of progressive and moderate government, and throwing us back into the hands of a Derby Administration, "until the contempt and hostility of the nation terminate its existence in a storm of unpopularity, accompanied by menaces and demands of a more alarming character." The *Times* repeats that "the attempt to form a Ministry of extreme Liberal opinions, even if it could be successful, would in three months throw the whole balance of power on the side of resistance and reaction," and assigns, with some show of certainty, the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and leader of the House of Commons, to Lord John Russell.

The *Morning Chronicle* anticipates success for the new Ministry, on account of the preponderating ability on its side as "the power of a Government for good is in a great degree proportional to the weight and authority possessed by its principal leaders." The Peelite organ thinks that the new Government will be in little danger from the efforts of faction. "The general opinion of the country is at present favourable to a policy of progress and moderation; and at all times it inclines to the selection, for the highest offices, of the best-known and ablest statesmen of the time. Constitutional Government is in danger whenever an arbitrary choice can raise obscure candidates to the head of affairs. Strong in personal influence and reputation, the new Administration will alarm no important interest; nor will it be called upon to offend, in the first instance, any popular prejudice." Our contemporary ventures to surmise that Mr. Disraeli is *hors de combat*; that he will no longer lead a strong or united Opposition; and it is doubtful whether Lord Derby will even desire to drive his successors from office.

Many members of the late Cabinet will disappear in the crowd of private gentlemen, without any token, beyond their rank as Privy Councillors, to remind bystanders of their casual and temporary elevation. Lord Malmesbury, Lord John Manners, and others among their colleagues, will never sit in a Cabinet again, and consequently they will have as little motive as opportunity for displacing the new Administration. It is not so easy to predict the future career which awaits the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. Having played the great game of his life with a temporary and seeming success exceeding all previous probability, he has lost by imprudence all that he had won by boldness, and he must begin again at the beginning. The old prejudices on which he traded have been abandoned—the vague hopes which he raised are dispelled—and the only positive political measure which he has had the opportunity of constructing has been examined and universally condemned. Of the two hundred and eighty-six votes which were given against his expulsion from office, not a third would support the renewal of his budget. Scarcely half would be given in favour of the reconstruction of the Ministry in its recent form. As a critic and a satirist of political opponents, Mr. Disraeli may still, from time to time, win the cheers of those who may occupy the seats of the Opposition; but as the leader of a disciplined and aggressive party, with a prospective view to the possession of office, his activity is for the present at an end. If the late Chancellor of the Exchequer should ever rise hereafter into the political importance which he has once attained and lost, it is not impossible that his versatile ability may be displayed in some new and unexpected form. The wild promises which he flung out during his final struggle for office may, perhaps, be matured into projects for purchasing the support and assistance of a party very different from that which Lord Derby undertook to organize against the assaults of democracy.

The *Daily News*, of Saturday, pleads vigorously for the admission into the future Cabinet of members of the Manchester school, prophesying another struggle if that policy is not adopted.

The towns are the centres of our industry, our intelligence, and our wealth; and it is quite "constitutional" that in any coming arrangements, the members for the large towns shall not, as heretofore, be altogether ignored,

but shall be represented in any new Cabinet as nominees of the large constituencies of the kingdom. Governments have tried and failed often enough to rule by cliques; the Tory clique has just been beaten by the large constituencies. Let them be wiser in future. The men who represent the wishes, the views, and the power of the people, must either be permitted to exert that power as part of a sound, wise, and progressive government—for the good of the whole community—or it will assuredly become needful once more to go through the old struggle of popular will against illiberal and defective Administrations. We must have a popular Government if we wish for one that can retain office.

On Monday, however, the Liberal organ drops all allusion to the *personnel* of the new Cabinet, and only calls for a decided progressive policy.

Financial *coup d'état*, and great social changes, are not expected. But national security is demanded, and educational and political progress will be looked for from any government which relies on the Liberal party for support; and without intelligible and substantial pledges for such progress, no set of men, be they who they may, can hope to engage or to retain popular confidence.

Attention also is called to the strength of the Opposition, of whom but four were absent from their posts on the late division. "The Tory opposition will undoubtedly muster well nigh three hundred strong, a force which, though deficient in talent, no Administration can afford to disparage or trifle with, for a single hour."

The *Daily News* of yesterday is still more emphatic in calling for a distinct and specific policy in connexion with the significant exhortation addressed by Lord Derby to his followers, that they should support the new Administration so long and so far as its acts were identical with his own. "The plain English of this impudent and barefaced offer is simply that, if the Peelites will break faith at starting with their Whig partners, when the Coalition Cabinet is dissolved—as in such case it must speedily be—the aforesaid Peelites will be carried by the Tories into Benjamin's bosom, there to be happy for evermore. The article concludes in the following strain:—

Lord Aberdeen has declared very recently that his principles were as "conservative" as those of Lord Derby; and Lord John Russell has declared as recently that he desires to see and to aid in the development of the peaceful enfranchisement of the democracy. We do not say that their opinions are opposed, but the people will say that their compatibility requires to be explained. If they are called upon to believe in a given formula, then, before all things, it is necessary that that formula should be made plain. If seven seats in the new Cabinet are to be conceded, as it is said they are, to the former colleagues of Lyndhurst, Derby, and Buckingham, it is vain to ask the Liberal party to rely implicitly or blindly upon the Whig noblemen and gentlemen who may think it convenient to coalesce with them. We do not want a balance of force as a neutralization of powers; we want movement and progress of some sort, and at some pace. It is for the coalition to say what sort and at what pace?

In another article the *Daily News* more strongly expresses its fears, giving a probable list of the new ministry, of which it says:—"The list we have given is very full of lords and very empty of merchants, or traders, or representatives of that commercial and industrial class who are the real architects of the wealth and power of England."

A meeting of members of the House of Commons, supporters of the Earl of Derby's Administration, was held at twelve o'clock on Monday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The conference with the Earl of Derby lasted about one hour. The noble earl, it is said, addressed his supporters at some length, and with much warmth. The *Daily News* professes to give the gist of his harangue, of course in its own phraseology.—"The exasperated Premier declared it to be his opinion that there were no conceivable concessions of mere opinion that would have satisfied their coalesced antagonists." Lord Derby solemnly urges the necessity of immediate preparation for another and a final encounter. Instead of Protection at stake, he proposes to raise the cry of "Protestantism in danger." And for the damaged and sullied banner of Financial Adjustment, he would hoist the black flag, on which shall be inscribed, "No quarter to the partisans of democratic freedom!" The cheers of this desperado throng were heard two or three streets off, and they separated, no doubt thinking that they had done something very important in cheering the vulgar swagger of their reckless chief.

The *Morning Herald* of Monday gives a list of twenty-four members of the Carlton Club, "calling themselves Conservatives," who voted against Ministers on Friday morning, and hopes "they will now, at least, have the decency to resign." The Derbyite organ does not add what rumour asserts—that the Carlton Club is on the point of dissolution with a view to its reconstruction without its Peelite members.

The bulk of the Irish members voted against the Derby Ministry on Friday morning. In the course of the present week the Irish Liberal members will hold a meeting to confer upon the line of policy with regard to the new Ministry, towards carrying out which the important numerical strength of that party will be directed.

The *Morning Advertiser* is greatly scandalized at the advent of a Puseyite Cabinet, and sounds the alarm that Protestantism is in danger. It is a singular coincidence that the ex-Premier and the Radical newspaper should simultaneously raise the same cry.

The *Spectator* bestows great praise upon Lord Aberdeen, as the man whose choice would be sanctioned by the general consent:—

He possesses thoroughly the confidence of his own

political friends, and the confidence in his character is shared beyond the circle of his own party. It has become better known than it was at the time, that he was not only the mainstay of Sir Robert Peel in the best time of his statesmanship, but that he had a share in originating the enlarged course which that statesman adopted; he has remained steady in the course then marked out, through all the distractions that have diverted other public men; and the impression created by his past conduct was fully revived by his speech last week, which showed that his clearness, his firmness, and his soundness of feeling, have been unimpaired by the pettifogging season which has intervened since he followed his chief out of office.

The following story is told of the late Premier:—

At the close of the debate Friday morning, he, who had been so indifferent to continuance in office, placed himself, not in the body of the House of Commons, but in the part most sacred against intrusion—in the division-lobby. There, on the very eve of the division, several members of the Liberal Opposition were brought in, specially introduced to him, and most affectionately received. It was observed that three of them were afterwards counted in the division amongst Lord Derby's band; and it was one of them who, after the division, replying to the impatient tap of the Premier now outside, put out his head with the announcement, "We are beaten by nineteen!"

COURT, PERSONAL, AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BRIGGS vacates the post of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Sir Thomas had been sixty-one years in the service.

MR. WILLIAM EMPSON, Professor at Haileybury, where he succeeded Sir James Mackintosh, and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, died on the 10th, at the College. He was an excellent professor, an able and kindly reviewer, and an amiable man. He had been married to Lord Jeffrey's only child.

MR. THOMAS BALLANTINE, one of the magistrates of the Thames Police Court for twenty-seven years, died on Tuesday, in his seventy-fourth year. For many years he managed the River police, and since his retirement he has been one of the Middlesex magistrates. His son, Mr. William Ballantine, is a well-known barrister of the Home Circuit and Central Criminal Court.

MR. WILLIAM DARGAN, the eminent railroad contractor and originator of the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held in Dublin next year, has been offered a knighthood by Lord Eglington, but has declined the honour.

MR. JOHN SCOBLE.—A testimonial to this gentleman on his retiring from the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, has been set on foot by members of the Committee, and nearly £1,200 has already been subscribed.

MAJOR BERESFORD resigned his appointment as Minister of War, on Thursday, in consequence of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons. It is understood that Viscount Jocelyn, the Peelite, who somewhat unexpectedly made a speech in support of the budget, was to have received the vacant appointment, had the late Ministers obtained a majority.

MR. BUTLER JOHNSTONE AND MR. OLIVEIRA.—We are gratified to learn that the unpleasant misunderstanding which arose between Mr. Butler Johnstone, M.P., and Mr. Oliveira, M.P., has been satisfactorily arranged, by the intervention of mutual friends, in a manner equally honourable to both sides.—*Times*.

WINE DUTIES.—A deputation waited on Lord Derby on Thursday afternoon, with the view of bringing under notice the desirableness of a reduction of the wine duties. The question was fully gone into by Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. W. B. James, Mr. Shaw, Mr. H. Lancaster, and Mr. Oliveira, M.P. After explanations, his lordship stated that the subject was one involving high financial considerations, and could not, under existing circumstances, be dealt with, but that, if the Government continued in power, after the recess they would give the matter their attention.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY REFORM ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of Liberal members of the House of Commons and other gentlemen, was held on Saturday, at the rooms of the association. The chair was taken by the President, Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., and the meeting was attended (amongst others) by the following gentlemen: namely—Mr. William Biggs, M.P., Mr. James Bell, M.P., Mr. S. Carter, M.P., Mr. Fox, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. E. Warner, M.P., Mr. Whalley, M.P., Colonel Thompson, Mr. John Williams (Treasurer), Mr. Serjt. Wilkins, Mr. Torrens McCullagh, Captain Reed, Mr. Acton S. Ayrton, Mr. Moss, of Derby, Mr. Wade, of Deptford, Mr. Henry Vincent, Messrs. Nevans, Slack, Phillips, Matson, Gregory Foster, Salisbury, Manning, Le Bland, Healey, T. J. Serle, Haly, Newman, William Cooper, &c. &c. Letters were read from the following gentlemen expressing regret that unavoidable engagements prevented their attendance; namely—Mr. Hume, M.P., the Lord Mayor, M.P., Mr. Atherton, M.P., Mr. Crook, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Geach, M.P., Sir George Goodman, M.P., Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, M.P. (Aberdeen), Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., Admiral Sir C. Ekins, R.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Mr. Nicholson, &c. &c. The President having explained at length the object of the executive committee in convening the assembly, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, when the following resolution was passed unani-

mously; namely—it was moved by W. Biggs, Esq., seconded by T. J. Serle, Esq.:—

That this meeting pledges itself to promote the union of the Liberal party in and out of Parliament, firmly but moderately to carry out the objects of this association as fit occasions may arise, in order that the earnest friends of the people may give efficient aid to such political leaders as may really serve the cause of rational progress, and make their own strength available for the advancement of their principles and of the general welfare.

Many valuable suggestions were made for the future progress of the association, and a liberal subscription having been entered into, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SIR FLEETWOOD PELLEW, in a green old age, has been appointed to the command of the naval forces acting in the Burmese waters, or rather in the Burmese mud. We find, on referring to the navy records, that he has not been afloat for the last thirty-four years, and has, of course, had no experience of the management and manœuvres of ships propelled by steam.—*Times*.

SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The National Gallery was closed for two days last week for the purpose of enabling the trustees to make a re-arrangement of the pictures, rendered necessary by the admission of two large landscapes bequeathed to the nation by Mr. Turner, whose name they bear. The bequest is said to have been accompanied and controlled by a condition which is highly characteristic of Mr. Turner's belief in the immortality of his own art, viz., that the pictures, if accepted, should be hung on the same line and near to the best specimens of Claude in the collection. The bequest of Mr. Turner, however, subject to its somewhat bravado conditions, has, of course, been accepted by the trustees of the National Gallery—and its walls now exhibit the pictures and the challenge at once. Recent circumstances have given a curious interest to the piece of self-assertion here exhibited, and the question thus raised. The two Turners are hung in the great west room of the Gallery, in place of honour, between two of the great Clauses. The Turners are called "The Building of Carthage," and "The Sun rising in Mist." The former is the larger picture, and in point of time the last in execution. Both pictures look well, take their position well, and more resemble the productions of a foreign artist dead in the body two centuries ago than those of an English artist dead in the body scarcely a year. There are, as we have said, recent circumstances assisting towards this effect. The Clauses have been cleaned,—it would almost seem by some over-anxious admirer of Mr. Turner's genius. We cannot deny that they look somewhat crude by the side of the untouched Englishman. Indeed, so far as tone goes, Turner looks the ancient master and Claude the more modern.—*Athenaeum*.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The new state apartments in Buckingham Palace, including the new grand state banqueting-room, are progressing; but they will not be ready for the usual series of royal entertainments to be given next season.

Professor Kiss, of Berlin, whose *Amazon* in the Great Exhibition was so much admired last year, is at present occupied with a group representing the Archangel Michael in conflict with the Dragon.

From Naples we learn that preparations are making for the Industrial Exhibition to be held there in May, 1853, with an activity which suggests an anxious desire on the part of that city to wipe off the reproach attaching to it from its non-appearance in London amid the gathered nations in 1851.

FINE ARTS IN THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—The King of Bavaria has given permission (hitherto refused even to the Governments of Europe) for the moulding of some of the chief works of sculpture belonging to the public galleries and monuments. The works which will be thus for the first time brought under the knowledge of the English public are "Schwanthaler's Victories;" a colossal figure from the monument of Kelhain, by Halbig; and the finest antique sculptures of the Glyptothek, the private property of the King. The Academy of Munich has kindly granted permission to mould the colossal head of Bavaria, by Schwanthaler.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS have issued a report to their members on the second report of her Majesty's Commissioners for 1851, in which they discuss the project of a central educational establishment for systematic instruction in connexion with the recent union of mechanics' institutions, but postpone further allusion to it. The formation of a Trade Museum at Kensington Gate, in which samples of every produce which becomes an article of commerce, either as an export or import, should be deposited for the benefit of the commercial and general public, is also alluded to in connexion with the suggestion of the commissioners, that the society should take an active part in its formation. The council promise earnest consideration, and invite suggestions upon the want, use, and best organization of such a museum. In allusion to the principle emphatically laid down by the commissioners, the council state that they "cannot but think that it is of happy augury for the projects of the commissioners, that they thus freely and frankly commit their fulfilment to that very public for whose benefit those projects have been devised; and by keeping this in view, whatever development the proposed institutions may take, they will be the growth of our own free English soil, and will deserve the same amount of

support obtained from all parties and shades of opinion on the Exhibition of 1851."

EXETER HALL.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed, the first time this season, to-morrow evening, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Surman: also an elegy, "Mourn for the Mighty Dead," composed by Sir Henry Bishop.

LITERATURE.

The Revelation of St. John, Expounded for those who search the Scriptures. By E. W. HENGSTENBERG, Doctor and Professor of Theology in Berlin. Vol. II. Translated by Rev. P. FAIRBAIRN. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

The Christian Doctrine of Sin; by Dr. JULIUS MÜLLER, Professor of Theology at Halle-Wittenberg. Vol. I. Translated by WILLIAM PULSFORD. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THESE are the latest issues in Messrs. Clark's "Foreign Theological Library." The two works, of each of which here is a portion, belong to a small number of the most learned and noble contributions of Germany to Biblical interpretation and Theology: and we are clearly of opinion that, amongst the numerous treasures of scholarship and pious wisdom which have been made accessible to us by the Foreign Theological Library, none are more rarely precious, or more useful to the student and Christian expositor in this country, than are these.

We solemnly rejoice at the appearance of the first volume of Hengstenberg's Exposition of the Revelation of St. John, and described it to our readers as opening up a new and luminous path, with every prospect of attaining for the first time a rational and satisfying interpretation,—in place of the perplexing and inconsistent attempts at explanation which have been made by our own commentators, and which have apparently prevailed and become popular in proportion as they have been curious and arbitrary. Persuaded that were any other literary remain of antiquity treated as the Apocalypse has been, it must gradually become more incomprehensible and valueless to those who receive their knowledge at second hand—and that if any other book of Scripture had been interpreted with a similar independence of plan, principle, and analogy, it would be capable of meaning anything, everything, or nothing—we could not express too warmly, at the outset, our thankfulness and pleasure that a profoundly learned Biblical critic and ripe Christian, like Hengstenberg, had turned his attention to this obscure and disputed portion of the Sacred Word. But having now for some months had that volume in constant and familiar use—having made ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the author's principles and expositions in detail—and having carefully examined, in contrast to it, most of the recent English commentaries of any pretension or repute—we do not hesitate to justify our formerly-expressed opinion of its incomparable excellence and priceless value. Nor do we think it too great a forgetfulness of our purely critical position, to urge on the fascinated followers of the *historizing* method, in all its painfully-absurd varieties, a study at least—an honest, earnest study—of this careful, conscientious, and deeply spiritual exposition. Scholarly and profound as it is, Hengstenberg has so heartily desired to serve the Church, rather than the ministerial class, in this work, that he has written to the level "of all who search the Scriptures."

According to Hengstenberg's view of the construction of the Apocalypse, it consists of seven groups, each having in substance the same theme—"what must shortly come to pass"—and each forming a complete image of the future fortunes of the Church. In the first volume the three preparatory groups—the epistles, the seven seals, and the seven trumpets—were disposed of, and the fourth group commenced, so far as to explain what is said of the *first* of "the three enemies of the kingdom of God." In this volume we commence with the Beast from the Sea—the God-opposing worldly power; followed by the Beast from the Earth—earthly, physical, demoniacal wisdom. The fifth group, that of the seven vials, is interpreted as unfolding the plagues, which during the course of centuries accompany the ungodly power of the world. The exposition of the sixth group, which represents the overthrow of the three enemies, is principally remarkable for its presentation of Hengstenberg's view of the Millennium, which, contrary to his principle as to the symbolical character of all names, numbers, and so on, he considers to be literally a period of a thousand years. He dates it from the crowning of Charlemagne to the commencement of this century, a period during which, in the regions kept mainly in view in the Apocalypse—the lands of the Roman world—heathenism ceased to exist. The arguments by which this view is sustained, and the acute answers given to the objections with which it will certainly be met, must be studied in the author's own pages. Of course this millennial theory excludes all the popular notions

about the prominence of the Papacy in the Apocalyptic prophecies; and also all the poetic and unpoetic vagaries of Millenarians. Hengstenberg firmly rejects these great points of the Protestant common interpretation. The remainder of the Book is held by him to represent the end of the world and the last phase of the kingdom of God; and this part of the exposition is of great beauty and of a highly practical character. Notwithstanding our great satisfaction with the work as a whole, on many matters, ranging principally from the "thousand years' reign" to the close of the account of "the New Jerusalem," we thoroughly dissent from particular conclusions at which the author has arrived.

We have only to add that a useful "Retrospect" concludes the work: and in the form of a supplementary dissertation there is given the usual matter of an Introduction; in which the genuineness of the Apocalypse is elaborately investigated, as to both the external and internal evidences.

Dr. Julius Müller is generally less known in this country than his illustrious fellow-labourers at Halle. He was a pupil of Neander, and belongs to the evangelical circle of German theologians in which Tholuck, Hengstenberg, and men of like mind, are found. His great work on "The Christian Doctrine of Sin" is highly celebrated in his own country, and has attracted the attention of theologians here and in America more than any other production of a living German divine. It is scarcely possible to conceive a work more difficult of intelligible and satisfactory translation into our language: indeed, we remember that the late Professor B. B. Edwards expressed a doubt whether it would soon find a translator, as an adequate version would imply such an acquaintance with the philosophy and modes of thinking prevalent in Germany, as very few Americans or Englishmen possess.

In his interesting preface to this volume, Mr. Pulsford states the circumstances under which he took in hand to translate the work. It was, he says, from "no market speculation, but from a holy necessity of soul, arising from great distress and perplexity of mind, driving me in search of some more satisfactory, if not certain, knowledge, in relation to the great questions herein discussed." He states as the result of his careful and prolonged study of this work, that "doubts were cast out," on many points "a scientific knowledge revealed itself," and an "earnest confidence possessed him:" and he then "became moved, in consideration of those still in search of what he had found, to contemplate the translation now presented to the reader." We congratulate Mr. Pulsford on his happy direction to the great teacher whose interpreter to others he has undertaken to become, and on the success with which he has rendered this truly noble piece of Christian theology into his mother tongue. We may assure him, too, that there are unknown friends who read with sympathetic and glad hearts how much he has found in this book, and gratefully receive from him this valued labour of love and dutifulness.

This translation has been made under the eye of Dr. Müller, at Halle, who, in a brief introduction to the volume, bears a warm-hearted testimony to "the unwearied labour and anxious care" of his honoured friend, the Rev. W. Pulsford, and to "his thorough insight into the thoughts of the book and their internal connexion, of which he has often had opportunity of convincing himself."

The entire impossibility of presenting an analysis, or even an account of the subjects, of this volume, suggests to us the presentation of a few sentences from the author's Introduction, by way of describing it to our readers:—

"Christianity is most thoroughly a practical system in the highest and most intimate sense; everything in it relates to the great contrast between sin and redemption, and it is impossible to understand the doctrine of redemption, which is its very essence, until we have a thorough knowledge of sin. Christian theology here, if anywhere, wages war, *pro aris et focis*, in repelling deistical extenuations and pantheistical attenuations of this doctrine."

* * * * *

"The scientific exhibition of a doctrine, from the ground of Christian consciousness, bears to the New Testament Scriptures this double relation; on the one hand, it is the fuller development of the germs of doctrine contained in them, and on the other hand, it has in them its criterion and corrective. If then it is the fuller development of germinal doctrine, and has, therefore, to determine, in a progressive manner, the hitherto undetermined, it cannot be a requirement of the normal relation of scripture contents to the scientific exhibition of Christian doctrine, that every individual statement must be based upon the express testimony of Scripture. Nevertheless, the substantial contents of Holy Scripture remain the touchstone for Christian thinking, to which it ever applies its conclusions, and is only confident of their truth when it is confirmed by it, or at least found to be compatible with it."

These passages express the purpose and exhibit the stand-point of the author; and we will only add that the work is distinguished by profound and philosophical thought, by spiritual and reverent piety, and that it takes a place second to none as a thorough and comprehensive exhibition of fundamental Christian doctrine. It will tell powerfully on the cast of thought and modes of

representation prevailing with the choicer minds amongst English theologians, and will greatly assist to stem the progress of that mystical pantheistic rationalism of which the currents have lately been so strong and destructive.

THE CONGREGATIONAL LECTURES.

The "Congregational Lecture" is an institution highly creditable to the denomination with which it is connected. It has aimed usefully to occupy a part of that field of public instruction, which, in similar cases, has been productive of some of the ablest works in modern theology. A result has been attained on which the Committee of Management may earnestly congratulate their body—nothing less than the publication of a series of volumes, all of which are of very considerable merit, while a few are eminently the best books existing on the subjects to which they severally relate.

A demand has long been made, and not seldom urged most strenuously on the Committee, for the re-issue of this series of works at a low price, suited to the means of the widest circle of readers, and especially of ministers—generally with us not a wealthy class. The publishers of the original editions, Messrs. Jackson and Walford, have at length committed themselves in a very praiseworthy and spirited manner to the undertaking. They have printed the first four volumes in a small octavo form, on good paper, in clear type, bound in cloth, for the sum of twelve shillings; uniting to the intrinsic worth of the books both great cheapness and a handsome appearance, as the recommendation of their enterprise to attention and support. This first issue consists of *Christian Ethics; or, Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation*; by Dr. WARDLAW—*The Causes of the Corruption of Christianity*; by Dr. VAUGHAN—*The Christian Atonement*; by the Rev. JOSEPH GILBERT—and *Divine Inspiration*; by Dr. HENDERSON—each work having been revised and new prefaces added by the authors.

We trust that no doubt will be suffered to hang over so temporarily over the success of this excellent scheme; but that the publishers will be encouraged to proceed to its completion, by the universality with which it is taken up amongst theological readers, and amongst the Congregationalists particularly. In that case, the next volumes will contain the Lectures of Dr. Lindsay Alexander, Dr. Winter Hamilton, and two others.

We believe many of our readers will be glad to see an announcement that the Congregational Lecture is to be continued by Dr. Alliott, of Western College, Professor Godwin, of New College, and the Rev. J. Stoughton.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Lights of the World; by the Rev. J. STOUGHTON—is a charming little volume, intended to illustrate various phases of spiritual life, by associating with individual elements of godliness, or aspects of Christian piety, the name and character of some illustrious person in the modern church. Full biographies are not attempted, but such characteristic sketches as convey "some idea of the habitual cast and expression of the spiritual countenance." A few of the titles will explain the method pursued:—"William Tyndale; or, Labour and Patience"—"Robert Leighton; or, the Peacefulness of Faith"—"Sir Matthew Hale; or, Secular Diligence and Spiritual Fervour"—"Henry Martyn; or, 'Self-Denial.' These and the remaining sketches are marked by the delicate and expressive touch with which Mr. Stoughton has done similar work before; and much pleasant reading and profitable thought may be gained from his admirable little book.—*The Great Usurper*—contains conversations on Popery between a Dr. Lindsay, a Roman Catholic priest, and his niece Elizabeth, a Protestant. Not possessing any novelty of argument or manner, it is yet more lively and readable than many more formal discussions of the subject.—*The Rosebud; a Christian Gift to the Young*—is a beautiful book for the young folks who will soon be crowding round the Christmas Tree, or wistfully looking for gifts on New Year's morning. It contains stories, narratives, and poetry, by different writers, but of generally good quality and deep interest: and is illustrated with four attractive coloured engravings by Kronheim, and numerous wood-cuts.—

The Child's Companion, 1852—preserves its character and level of interest; not always, however, meeting our view of adaptation to the religious nature of a child, although better than some of the morbid theological preparations which have too often been offered to the young.—Amongst eight excellent numbers of the "Monthly Volume," which have been separately acknowledged in our weekly list, we can only select for remark—*Money; its nature, history, and uses*—as one of the most capital and interesting little books on an economic question that ever came in our way—not, however, assenting to all its positions or morals:—*The Wonders of Organic Life*—which compresses a large number of grand facts into a brief and popular narrative:—and, *Caxton and the Art of Printing*—a very agreeable and instructive re-writing of the first great chapter in the history of modern literature.

ALMANACKS AND DIARIES FOR 1853.

We have a good illustration—*e converso*—in the multiplication of almanacks within the last twenty years, of the repressive force exerted upon popular literature by fiscal imposts. All but the youngest of our readers are old enough to remember the time when a stamp-duty on this most useful of the ephemeral genus, limited the possession of an almanack to substantial householders—when a single copy was kept at the publican's or barber's for consultation by his customers—and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge deemed not the least important branch of its labours, the underselling of "Francis Moore, Physician." Now, we have the calendar printed in every conceivable variety of form—at prices varying from one penny to half-a-crown—and as the *chaperone* of every class of facts and opinions.

Here, for instance, is the *Reformer's Almanack and Political Year-Book*, now in the fifth year of its existence, and with all the signs of longevity upon it; for not the most sanguine believers in progress can expect the complete eradication of our national maladies within the period of a generation—and we believe the *Reformer's* will persevere in the exposure of unsoundness and the exhibition of remedies till it expires of success. In the present number, we observe a new feature—"the Tax-payer's Barometer;" and it is altogether as complete a repertory of political and social information, having special reference to current events, as we can conceive.

Mr. John Cassell sends forth from his prolific publishing house, no less than five different almanacks—each cheap and excellent of its kind. The *Protestant Dissenter's* is a great improvement upon the first of that name. It is illustrated with representations of important events in the history of Nonconformity, by the chaste and expressive pencil of Gilbert, accompanied with brief historical sketches. It contains also biographical notices of eminent Dissenting ministers lately deceased; and a large body of denominational statistics.—

"Uncle Tom's Cabin Almanack" will prolong, through the year, in many a household, the influences started or strengthened by Mrs. Stowe. By the graphic pencil of Cruikshank, and other artists, the dismal progress of the negro captive is tracked, from his embarkation in the slave-ship to his (possible) landing on the free shores of British America. Biographies of Douglass, Henson, Wells Brown, and other freed men—authenticated illustrations of life in the States—poetry and music—are added in aid of the general impression.—*The Illustrated Exhibitor Almanack* "illuminates" some of the branches of British and colonial industry, and some such events as the "burning of the Amazon."—*The Popular Educator Almanack* has interleaved with the calendar, brief dissertations on different departments of study, and biographical notices of illustrious scholars; appended, is a "comparative view of education at home and abroad," of obvious value to the controversialist.—*The Temperance Almanack* reads with the months a series of short lectures on alcohol; adding poetry and pictures, stories and statistics, all on the same text.

The Religious Tract Society puts out once more its *Christian Almanack*—which, from the speciality of its information, however, we should deem better entitled, the "Astronomical"—and the Sunday School Union provides its teachers with a *Class Register* for 1853, and a copy of the same bound up with a *Diary*; the faithful and intelligent use of which, we quite believe, would help to make, both for teachers and scholars, this coming 1853, "a happy new year."

Elements of Health, and Principles of Female Hygiene. By E. J. TILT, M.D. London: H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

The Young Wife's Guide during Pregnancy and Child-birth, and in the Management of her Infant. By HENRY DAVIES, M.D. London: H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

The name of Dr. Tilt is not new in medical literature: previous productions of his pen have been greeted with strong approbation by professional journals. His present work is addressed to non-professional readers; indeed, he has, as he says, followed in the footsteps of Drs. Combe, James Johnson, and Southwood Smith, with the difference, that while their works relate principally to the constitution and diseases of Man, Dr. Tilt has "devoted his chief attention to the constitution and affections peculiar to Woman." The subject is one most important to the health, longevity and improved physical condition of the whole community. A large amount of distressing ignorance prevails amongst our females; and they are too often disposed to listen to quackery, or to be guided by "experienced" friends. Midwives, monthly nurses, and "mothers of large families," are the pests and nuisances of thousands of homes; perpetrating follies on young mothers, and cruelty on young infants, unless the head of the house be possessed of a few sound notions on Hygiene, and be able to withstand female combinations against his authority and the supremacy of good sense. Every medical man who views his profession as something higher than a trade in human ills, must be desirous to see the knowledge of the fundamental principles of health, and some simple notions about the peculiarities of their constitution and

its right management, widely spread amongst his female patients. We think, too, that a large number of our wives and mothers are sensible of the need of such information, in order that they may wisely and effectively prepare the new generation, which it is their function not only to bring forth, but, first to stamp with their own physical conditions, and then, to determine by early habitude what the permanent characteristics of the physical frame and life shall be. To them we commend Dr. Tilt's work, which is so clearly and admirably written, is so judicious, and so thoroughly comprehensive in its range—embracing all periods from birth to old age, all the conditions of health and bodily enjoyment, and all the specialities of woman's nature and sphere—that we can assure them it will prove a most valuable personal and family guide in health and disease.

Dr. Davies's work is of narrower range, and aims only to give such information as its title specifically implies; and which he justly thinks is more likely to reach all who need it in a book form, than if left to be sought from medical attendants. It is crowded with instruction, plainly given; and is likely to be extremely useful in assisting the domestic management of the early years of children. Dr. Tilt's work is chiefly one of principles and their practical applications—and Dr. Davies's one of simple treatment and practical advice;—and both are valuable.

A Visit to the Holy Land, Egypt, and Italy. By Madam IDA PFEIFFER. With Eight Tinted Engravings. London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand.

The Israel of the Alps: A History of the Persecutions of the Waldenses. Translated from the French of the Rev. Dr. ALEXIS MUSTON. With numerous Engravings. London: *Ibid.*

Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition. By CHARLES WILKES, U.S.N., Commander of the Expedition. In two vols.: with numerous Engravings. London: *Ibid.*

THESE are the latest issues of the "National Illustrated Library." Of the first of them, we need say nothing, — the adventurous Ida Pfeiffer is now so familiarly known to the English public. Her close and accurate observation and naive shrewd remark, are to be found here as fully and pleasantly as in the volumes we have aforetime introduced to our readers.—"The Israel of the Alps" is translated by Mr. Haslitt, principally from the materials of Dr. Muston, with such additions from the well-known work of Dr. Gilly, as tended to make the narrative more interesting and complete. Both from its ecclesiastical significance and its romantic interest, the story of the Vaudois will ever engage the profound and thrilled attention of the Protestant world: and there have not been wanting, in the general state of the continent, and in the condition of the Vaudois themselves during these past few years, many circumstances to quicken new sympathy with them, and to engage a new attention to their glorious past. Were we studying the Vaudois from a religious point of view, we should feel this book to be very incomplete; but as a history of struggle and persecution it is not only satisfactory, but full of graphic power. We could select pages, had we space, of extraordinary incident, told with extraordinary effect. The interesting illustrations of the volume are taken, with permission, from the work of Dr. Gilly.

Commander Wilkes's "Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition" is a book which will have a place in the world's select library of voyages and travels. The expedition was a highly important and successful one: it greatly extended our general knowledge, and rendered valuable aid to science, especially in geographical research, and pre-eminently by its great Antarctic discoveries. The American editions of this work are quite beyond the reach of ordinary readers; and it is therefore a real boon that this good and cheap reprint appears in the "National Illustrated Library":—that series contains several valuable books, but none more so, or more welcome, than these volumes. The illustrations are, of course, authentic; and add greatly to the pleasure with which the Narrative is read: although that, in itself, is excessively interesting, from its union of unusual adventure with rich information respecting places and peoples of which but little was previously known.

Mr. Cudworth's Sermon Preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at Westminster, March 31st, 1847. Cambridge: J. T. Wheeler. London: G. Bell, Fleet-street.

Mr. THACKERAY in his new novel, has quoted from this sermon by the great Cudworth,—thence arose the notion of this republication, dedicated to the author of "Emmond." Could we convey to our readers the impression which, many years ago, its first perusal produced on our own mind—or, could we make them understand the intense pleasure and sense of good with which we have just re-read it,—there would be no further word necessary from us. Many of our readers must know the sermon well—to them we need only say, that, as a new edition has been long required, they will rejoice in this most beautiful reprint, after the original edition, in fine old-fashioned type and form. And to those who do not know the sermon,—what more can we say than that it is the grandest pulpit composition in the English language?—and that means, in the world. Its profound thought, perfect freshness, noble images, expressive

language, and ripe Christian spirituality, ought to give it a place in every religious home, and secure that it be often brought under the eye of the earnest religious man.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. With an Introduction, and Illustrations by Henry Anelay. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

Let Every Man Mind his own Business. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

Four Ways of Observing the Sabbath. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. London: J. S. Hodson, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" before us is, we believe, specially named "Messrs. Partridge and Oakey's Illustrated People's Edition"—its illustrations, by Mr. Anelay, are certainly vastly better than many that have appeared; especially in the delineations of Miss Ophelia, and in the single appearances of Topsy and Adolph. But such a book of vivid word-pictures is very difficult of illustration by the artist, and the attempts generally are very partially successful.—The first-named of the little works which we have placed above, with "Uncle Tom," is a temperance story—and the second a pleasant little piece of wise suggestion about the way of spending Sunday with children. But as Mrs. Stowe has deprecated the re-publication of these immature trifles, we will not command the *trading on her name* which their issue exhibits.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Sonnets on the Death of Wellington, by Sebastian Evans.

G. Bell.

Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

G. Bell.

Cadworth's Sermon before the House of Commons.

G. Bell.

Sanitary Improvements.

Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

The Mighty Man of Valour.

Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

The Life of Daniel Webster.

Tweedie.

Three Sermons about the Sabbath.

Nisbet & Co.

The Earth and its Inhabitants.

Hall, Virtue, & Co.

Union of Christians.

Hall, Virtue, & Co.

Diversities of Glory.

Ward & Co.

Preciosa.

J. Chapman.

Religion and Education.

J. Chapman.

Hävernick's Introduction.

Clark.

Adolph Renouard.

Ingram, Cooke, & Co.

Moral Sanitary Economy.

Longman, Brown, & Co.

Wellington: his Character and Actions.

Jackson & Walford.

The Christian Philanthropist.

Jackson & Walford.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

[The following extracts we copy from Lord John Russell's "Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore;" the first two volumes of which have just appeared—containing a preface by the editor; a memoir of the poet by his own hand, occupying seventy-six pages, and bringing him to his nineteenth year; a collection of letters, from and to Moore, from the year 1793 to 1818; a statement drawn up by the poet respecting his duel with Francis Jeffrey; and another selection of letters from 1807 to 1818. In the preface his lordship details the circumstances under which he undertook the duty which he has efficiently discharged so far as the work has gone. Referring to the passage in the poet's will, by which his correspondence and papers were confided to his noble friend for the purpose of publication, and with a view to a provision for his wife and family, Lord John observes that "the melancholy loss of all the poet's children, and the death of his sister Ellen towards the close of his life, left his beloved and devoted wife the sole person for whom provision was to be made." Mr. Longman, anxious to comply with Mr. Moore's wishes, at once offered for the papers—conditionally on his lordship's undertaking the editorship—such a sum as, with the small pension allowed by the Crown, would enable Mrs. Moore to enjoy for the remainder of her life the moderate income which had latterly been the limit of the yearly expenses of the family.]

THE POET'S DOMESTIC AFFECTIONS.—The most engaging as well as the most powerful passions of Moore were his domestic affections. It was truly and sagaciously observed of him by his friend Miss Godfrey, "You have contrived, God knows how! amidst the pleasures of the world, to preserve all your home fireside affections true and genuine as you brought them out with you; and this is a trait in your character that I think beyond all praise; it is a perfection that never goes alone; and I believe you will turn out a saint or an angel after all." Twice a week during his whole life, except during his absence in America and Bermuda, he wrote a letter to his mother. If he had nothing else to tell her, these letters conveyed the repeated assurance of his devotion and attachment. His expressions of tenderness, however simple and however reiterated, are, in my estimation, more valuable than the brightest jewels of his wit. They flow from a heart uncorrupted by fame, unspoilt by the world, and continue to retain to his old age the accents and obedient spirit of infancy. In the same stream, and from the same source, flowed the waters of true, deep, touching unchanging affection for his wife. From 1811, the year of his marriage, to 1852, that of his death, this excellent and beautiful person received from him the homage of a lover, enhanced by all the gratitude, all the confidence, which the daily and hourly happiness he enjoyed were sure to inspire. Thus, whatever amusement he might find in society, whatever sights he might behold, whatever literary resources he might seek elsewhere, he always returned to his home with a fresh feeling of delight. The time he had been absent had always been a time of exertion

and of exile; his return restored him to tranquillity and to peace. Keen as was his natural sense of enjoyment, he never balanced between pleasure and happiness. His letters and his journal bear abundant evidence of these natural and deep-seated affections. His affections as a father were no less genuine, but were not equally rewarded. The deaths of some of his children at an early period, of his remaining daughter and of his sons at a more advanced age, together with some other circumstances, cast a gloom over the latter years of his life, which was never entirely dispelled.—*Lord J. Russell.*

THE POET'S DIGNITY AND HONESTY.—Rightly did Mr. Moore understand the dignity of the laurel. He never would barter his freedom away for any favour from any quarter. Although the wolf of poverty often prowled round his door, he never abandoned his humble dwelling for the safety of the city, or the protection of the palace. From the strokes of penury, indeed, more than once, neither his unceasing exertion,

—*nee Apollinis insula, textit.*

But never did he make his wife and family a pretext for political shabbiness; never did he imagine that to leave a disgraced name as an inheritance to his children was his duty as a father. . . . Neither did he, like many a richer man, with negligence amounting to crime, leave his tradesmen to suffer for his want of fortune. Mingling careful economy with an intense love of all the enjoyments of society, he managed, with the assistance of his excellent wife, who carried on for him the detail of his household, to struggle through all the petty annoyances attendant on narrow means, to support his father, mother, and sister, besides his own family, and at his death he left no debt behind him.—*Ibid.*

THE POET AND HIS MOTHER.—My youth was in every respect a most happy one. Though kept closely to my school studies by my mother, who examined me daily in all of them herself, she was in everything else so full of indulgence, so affectionately devoted to me, that to gain her approbation I would have thought no labour or difficulty too hard. As an instance both of her anxiety about my studies and the willing temper with which I met it, I need only mention that, on more than one occasion, when having been kept out too late at some evening party to be able to examine me in my task for next day, she has come to my bedside on her return home, and waked me (sometimes as late as one or two o'clock in the morning), and I have cheerfully sat up in my bed and repeated over all my lessons to her. Her anxiety, indeed, that I should attain and keep a high rank in the school was ever watchful and active, and on one occasion exhibited itself in a way that was rather disconcerting to me. On our days of public examination, which were, if I recollect, twice a year, there was generally a large attendance of the parents and friends of the boys; and, on the particular day I allude to, all the seats in the area of the room being occupied, my mother and a few other ladies were obliged to go up into one of the galleries that surrounded the school, and there sit or stand as they could. When the reading-class to which I belonged, and of which I had attained the first place, was called up, some of the boys in it, who were much older and nearly twice as tall as myself, not liking what they deemed the disgrace of having so little a fellow at the head of the class, when standing up before the audience, all placed themselves above me. Though feeling that this was unjust, I adopted the plan which, according to Corneille, is that of "l'honnête homme trompé"—namely, "ne dire mot;" and was submitting, without a word, to what I saw the master himself did not oppose, when, to my surprise, and I must say shame, I heard my mother's voice breaking the silence, and saw her stand forth in the opposite gallery, while every eye in the room was turned towards her, and in a firm, clear tone (although in reality she was ready to sink with the effort), address herself to the enthroned schoolmaster on the injustice she saw about to be perpetrated. It required, however, but very few words to rouse his attention to my wrongs. The big boys were obliged to descend from their usurped elevation, while I—ashamed a little of the exhibition which I thought my mother had made of herself—took my due station at the head of the class.—*The Autobiography.*

THE POETIC INSTINCT.—Well, indeed, do I remember my Christmas visits to Miss Dodd, when I used to pass with her generally three whole days, and be made so much of by herself and her guests; most especially do I recall the delight of one evening when she had a large tea-party, and when, with her alone in the secret, I remained for hours concealed under the table, having a small barrel-organ in my lap, and watching anxiously the moment when I was to burst upon their ears with music from—they knew not where! If the pleasure, indeed, of the poet lies in anticipating his own power over the imagination of others, I had as much of the poetical feeling about me while lying hid under that table as ever I could boast since. . . . Not content with my own boyish stirrings of ambition, and the attempts at literature of all kinds to which they impelled me, I contrived to inoculate also Tom Ennis and Johnny Delany (my father's two clerks) with the same literary propensities. One of them, Tom Ennis, a man between twenty and thirty years of age, had a good deal of natural shrewdness and talent, as well as a dry vein of Irish humour, which used to amuse us all exceedingly. The other, John Delany, was some years younger, and of a far more ordinary cast of mind; but even him, too, I succeeded in galvanizing into some sort of literary vitality. . . . Thinking it the grandest thing in the world to be

at the head of some literary institution, I organized my two shop friends, Tom Ennis and Johnny Delany, into a debating and literary society, of which I constituted myself the president; and our meetings, as long as they lasted, were held once or twice a week, in a small closet belonging to the bed-room of which mine was partitioned. When there was no company of an evening, the two clerks always supped at the same table with the family; taking their bread and cheese and beer, while my father and mother had their regular meat supper, with the usual adjunct, never omitted by my dear father through the whole of his long and hale life, of a tumbler of whisky punch. It was after this meal that my two literary associates and myself used (unknown, of course, to my father and mother) to retire, on the evenings of our meetings, to the little closet beyond the bed-room, and there hold our sittings. In addition to the other important proceedings that occupied us, each member was required to produce an original enigma, or rebus, in verse, which the others were bound, if possible, to explain; and I remember one night, Tom Ennis, who was in general very quick at these things, being exceedingly mortified at not being able to make out a riddle which the president (my august self) had proposed to the assembly. After various fruitless efforts on his part, we were obliged to break up for the night, leaving my riddle still unsolved. After I had been some hours asleep, however, I was awakened by a voice from my neighbour's apartment, crying out lustily, "a drum, a drum, a drum!" while at the same time the action was suited to the word by a most vigorous thumping of a pair of fists against my wooden partition. It was Tom Ennis, who had been lying awake all these hours endeavouring to find out the riddle, and now thus vociferously announced to me his solution of it.—*Ibid.*

THE POET'S FIRST LONDON LODGING.—The lodging taken for me by my friends, the Mastersons, was a front room up two pair of stairs, at No. 44, George-street, Portman-square, for which I paid six shillings a week. That neighbourhood was the chief resort of those poor French emigrants who were then swarming into London; and in the back room of my floor was an old curé, the head of whose bed was placed *tête à tête* with mine; so that (the partition being very thin) not a snore of his escaped me. I found great convenience, however, in the French eating houses, which then abounded in that vicinity, and of which their cheapness was the sole attraction. A poor emigrant bishop occupied the floor below me; and as he had many callers and no servant, his resource, in order to save trouble, was having a square board hung up in the hall, on one side of which was written in large characters, "The Bishop's at home," and on the other, "The Bishop's gone out;" so that callers had but to look up at this placard to know their fate.—*Ibid.*

TABLE TALK AT BOWOOD.—I mentioned Lord Holland's imitation of poor Murat, the King of Naples, talking of Virgil, "Ah Virgile, qu'il est beau! C'est mon idole; que c'est sublime ça—*Tityre tu patula recubans*," &c., &c. Lord L. mentioned a translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" by a foreigner, whom I remember in London, called the Commandeur de Tilley, and the line, "As ocean sweeps the labour'd mole away," was done "Comme la mer détruit les trayaux de la taupe." I told an anecdote mentioned to me by Lord Moira, of a foreign teacher of either music or drawing at Lady Perth's in Scotland. As he was walking round the terrace with Lord M., the latter said, "Voilà le Château de Macbeth." "Maccabée, milor," said the artist. "Je crois que c'est Macbeth," modestly answered Lord M. "Pardon, milor, nous le prononçons Maccabée sur le Continent: Judas Maccabéus, Empereur Romain!" Talked of the egotism of foreign writers. The Abbé de Pradt begins one of his books, "Un seul homme a sauvé l'Europe; c'est moi." The best of it is, he reads this in a company where the Duke of Wellington was; and, on the Abbé making a pause at the word "l'Europe," all eyes were turned to the Duke; but then came out, to their no small astonishment, "c'est moi!"—*Ibid.*

THE "ADELAIDE" AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.—The "Adelaide" Australian steamer, of 2,000 tons burden, sailed from Plymouth on Saturday night with nearly 200 bags of letters and newspapers, and 300,000 sovereigns on board. The vessel and cargo is estimated to be worth £450,000. On Monday she put back leaky. She takes in water at the hawse holes, and her rudder is defective, and is expected to be detained several days.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—At a meeting of this society, held on Wednesday evening, to consider the best means of obtaining legislative sanction for the closing of public-houses on Sundays, and also for the purpose of considering a vote of thanks to the Crystal Palace Company for their conduct in prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within their premises or gardens at Sydenham, Mr. George Cruikshank, the chairman, read a letter in reply to one he had addressed to the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, in which the secretary states that the directors of the Crystal Palace will not allow, and have never intended to allow, the sale of intoxicating liquors or strong drinks at any time, or under any circumstances, in their grounds. The chairman further said, that he understood it to be the intention of the directors so to manage their railway as to make it go right into their park, while parties leaving the park for the road would not be permitted to return; so that if they chose to visit public-houses they might find their way back to town as best they could.

GLEANINGS.

To AVOID CHOPPED HANDS.—Have your meat properly jointed by the butcher, and don't attempt to chop it yourself.—*Comic Almanack*.

The other day, a girl in Perth, while making a bed, found a pocket-book, containing nearly £20, in one of the pillows. It had been deposited there by her mother, who died some years ago.

"Indeed, you are very handsome," said a gentleman to his mistress. "Phoo, phoo," said she, "so you'd say if you didn't think so." "And so you'd think," he answered, "if I did not say so."

The emigration from Europe is gradually changing the character of the vegetation in Australia. Native plants are giving way to those which have been introduced by man; and nearly 100 species are found growing wild which have been brought from Europe and the Cape.

The copyright in Victor Hugo's works has been purchased for 82,000 francs by M.M. Lebigre and Delaye, Paris. They will now be published in cheap duodecimo editions.

Gilbert Stewart, the celebrated portrait painter, is said to have, once upon a time, met a lady in the street in Boston, who hailed him with, "Ah! Mr. Stewart, I have just seen your likeness, and kissed it, because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why, no." "Then," said Stewart, "it was not like me."

PROLIFIC HEN.—Mr. John Bull, of Cheddar, has a hen that laid in six years the following number of eggs; viz.—1847, 142; 1848, 200; 1849, 160; 1850, 144; 1851, 134; 1852, 147; total, 927. We can only say that such a hen ought to be immortal.—*Bristol Mercury*.

NOVEL OFFENCE.—A lecturer on chemistry has been expelled by the police from Frankfort for stating before an audience that, by cutting the wires of an electric telegraph, the communications would infallibly be interrupted.

AN INVALID MARRIAGE.—A few days ago, an invalid pensioner of the marines, residing at Avoch, and who is 90 years of age, got himself buckled to a blooming maid of 40. The loving couple were contracted on Saturday, proclaimed on Sunday, and married on Monday.—*Inverness Courier*.

NOTABLE FACT IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—A descendant and namesake of the great philosophical author of the inductive system recently puzzled a modern man of science by asking him if he had read Dr. Von Shiemmycher's Treatise on the Cause of Lunacy in Fleas? "No," replied the hoaxer; "but it is a very interesting subject, and it is curious to trace the disease among the lower insect tribe. But," added he, after a solemn pause, "how has it been ascertained that fleas are liable to insanity?" "Oh, very easily," rejoined B.—"since so many of them die cracked."

NEWSPAPER ON SHIP-BOARD.—The last mail from the Cape brings over a copy of the *Great Britain Times*, edited and printed on board the Leviathan steamer. It contains "A copy of the log, with additional notes;" "A Journal of daily transactions on board;" an interesting article on "St. Helena;" a description of a cricket match played on that island between the passengers and the St. Helena garrison, the latter being the victors; besides the usual contributions in the poet's corner, the leaders, advertisements, &c.

THE RETREAT OF BLACK BREAD.—The *Edinburgh News* says that there are people still living in populous towns of the south of Scotland, who in their youth never saw "white bread." Old inhabitants of Galashiels recollect loaves coming from Edinburgh every week by the carrier. There are some people in the west of Scotland who never eat wheaten bread except on Sundays; and there are still some people in the north of Scotland who never eat wheaten bread at all!

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The following notice is conspicuously displayed in a number of the Boston omnibuses:—"Order is Heaven's first law. Please have your fare ready before pulling the strap. Children half price. Persons finding articles in the coach will please pass them to the driver. Beware of pickpockets."

DEMONSTRATION.—Mr. D. R. Hay, of Edinburgh, having contributed a paper to the Society of Arts, London, "On the Natural Principles of Beauty as developed in the Human Figure," Mr. Weigall contended (in the course of the discussion) that one of the representations of a human form used in the lecture, and drawn after Mr. Hay's theory, proved the fallacy of that theory, inasmuch as the arm was so short that it would not reach to the bottom of an ordinary breeches pocket!

A FIRE-SIDE EXPERIMENT.—The *New York Tribune* states that curious results are obtained in that city from a very simple application of the nervous fluid, animal magnetism, or whatever be the agency, to brute matter. "Let a party of six or eight persons sit around a common pine table for twenty minutes to half an hour, with the palms of the hands held flat on the top of the table; it is not necessary that their minds should pay any attention to the process, or the ordinary conversation be suspended; but presently the table becomes so charged with the mysterious fluid that it begins to move; then rise from it, push away your chairs, still holding your hands near, though it is not necessary to touch it, and it will turn around from end to end, and even proceed rapidly about the room, without any visible agent, on which excursions the persons must bear it company, or the current is broken and the movement stops."

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The *Liverpool Journal* says that great differences prevail respecting the intellectual character of Napoleon III., for, while some pronounce him an uncommon clever fellow, others declare that he is a partial idiot, with one idea. "The talk was that, not long since, he resided several months in Lancashire; that during his visit—a long one—to Sir John Gerard, he hunted, shot, and fished, to oblige his host rather than gratify himself; that he was a very indifferent horseman, and by no means a good marksman; that he was not fond of horse-racing; for, although he went to the races at Aintree, he was more partial to 'three sticks a-penny' than to the 'lists of horses and riders'; that, since the achievements in France, the people at Sir John Gerard's tax their memories for a recollection of him; that the only strong impression he made was not flattering to his brilliancy; that he was regarded as

very stupid, and by no means entertaining; that, being particularly taciturn, he exhibited no powers of conversation, but that, now that he is an emperor, the servants say that he was like the pet raven, not given to loquacity, but a terrible fellow at thinking."

MRS. BRECKINRIDGE STOWE.—The following account of Mrs. Stowe, and which will, doubtless, interest the thousands of readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was addressed to a lady of Birmingham, by an American gentleman:—"Mrs. Stowe is in appearance a very unpretending person; her husband is a Congregational minister. They have lived on a small salary, and at times been much straitened. Much of the book was written in the kitchen with the paper on her lap, while she was helping her hired girl to do the cooking, &c. So little expectation had she of making or publishing a profitable work, that her bookseller told me she would have taken £400 for the copyright. It has realized three or four thousand, and to the bookseller a very large sum. Professor Stowe has moved from Brunswick, Maine, to Andover, Massachusetts, where Mrs. Stowe has purchased a dilapidated stone cottage, and fitted it up for a residence. The people have called it, and probably always will, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mrs. Stowe, as you may conclude, is a woman of very decided and elevated religious sentiments. In former years she has written largely in the newspapers and magazines on various subjects."

EMERSON'S PECULIARITIES.—The villagers surrounding the residence of Emerson at Concord, U.S., fancy their philosophical contemporary affected, by the novelist James's constancy of composition. They relate that he has a huge manuscript book, in which he incessantly records the ends of thoughts, bits of observation and experience, and facts of all kinds;—a kind of intellectual and scientific rag-bag, into which all shreds and remnants of conversation and reminiscences of way-side reveries are incontinently thrust. This work goes on, they aver, day and night, and when he travels the rag-bag travels too, and grows more plethoric with each mile of the journey. And a story, which will one day be a tradition, is perpetuated in the village, that one night, before his wife had become completely accustomed to his habits, she awoke suddenly, and hearing him groping about the room, inquired anxiously—"My dear, are you unwell?" "No, my love, only an idea."

MARRIAGES OF EMINENT PERSONS.—"People about to marry," who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents:—

Adam and Eve.....	0	Burns.....	30
Shakespeare.....	18	Chaucer, Hogarth, Peel.....	32
Ben Jonson.....	21	Wordsworth, Davy.....	33
Waller.....	22	Aristotle.....	36
Franklin.....	24	Sir William Jones.....	37
Mozart.....	25	Wilberforce.....	38
Dante, Kepler, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott.....	26	Luther.....	42
Tycho Brahe, Byron, Washington, Wellington, Bonaparte.....	27	Addison.....	44
Penn, Sterne.....	28	Wesley, Young.....	47
Linnæus, Nelson.....	29	Swift.....	49
		Buffon.....	55
		Old Parr (last time).....	120

If Adam and Eve got married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled with a widow at 120, bachelors and spinsters may wed at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for either early marriages or late.—*Gateshead Observer*.

SMART PRACTICE.—A week or two ago four creditors started from Boston, in the same trains of cars, for the purpose of attaching the property of a certain debtor in Farmington, in the State of Maine. He owed each one separately, and they each were suspicious of the object of the other, but dared not say a word about it. So they, acquaintances all, talked upon everything but what they had most at heart. When they arrived at the dépôt at Farmington, which was three miles from where the debtor did business, they found nothing to "put 'em over the road" but a solitary cab, towards which they all rushed. Three got in and refused admittance to the fourth, and the cab started off. The fourth ran after and got up on the outside with the driver. He asked the driver if he wanted to sell his horse. He replied, that he did not want to; that he was not worth more than fifty dollars, but would not sell him for that. He asked him if he would take 100 dollars for him. "Yes," said he. The "fourth-man" quickly paid over the money, took the reins and backed the cab up to the bank, slipped it from the harness and tipped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon the horse's back and rode off "lick-a-ty-switch," while the "insiders" were looking out of the window, feeling like singed cats. He rode to a lawyer's and got a writ made and served, and his debt secure, and got back to the hotel just as the "insiders" came up puffing and blowing. The cabman soon bought back his horse for fifty dollars. The "sold" men offered to pay that sum if the fortunate one, who found property sufficient to pay his own debt, would not tell of it in Boston.—*American Paper*.

THE "CURVILINEAR OMNIBUS."—A vehicle is now exhibiting in the Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, called the "Curvilinear Omnibus," the difference between which and the ordinary omnibus consists in the panels at the backs of the seats being rounded, instead of flat, thereby increasing the interior space, and (each seat being separated from the others by arms) greatly increasing the commodiousness.

LAW LOOKING UP.—The effect of the facilities afforded by the new procedure for the recovery of debts and undisputed demands has been to produce a marked increase in the number of writs issued. In 1851, 6,472; in 1852, 7,637; increase in 1852, 1,065.—*Law Times*.

"TOSSED IN A BLANKET."—We copied from the *Times* into our last number a paragraph under this head, relative to an outrage upon Mr. Dell, a confectioner, of Bromsgrove, by the boys of the Grammar School of that town. We now learn from the *Worcester Chronicle* that the only reason for this cowardly and cruel treatment (there were, it appears, some fifty scholars concerned in the outrage) was that on the day of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington Mr. Dell chose to keep his shop open as usual.

DISRAELI'S LAST STRUGGLE.—He did his best to render accommodation impossible. Perhaps he knew it to be so already. Lord Derby had long ago disengaged his followers by his indifference to office; the ablest of his followers was then supposed to be the one not least chagrined at being thus debarred from a coveted opportunity. The opportunity has been attained—used, after a fashion; and it is over! The chief had accepted the situation without clear ideas; has reaped nothing but vexation and discredit for his pains; and is "done for." The game is up. The chief capitulates; and the lieutenant, who would still hold out, cannot keep down a breast swelling with engrossed disappointment. Minister of a season, his last hour is come, without anything achieved. History will have nothing to record of the Administration of the English Calonne. It only remains for him to sell his political life as dearly as he may. Accordingly, he puts his back to the wall, and in a burst of that invective in which he is skilled and powerful, he compels history to record at least the most audacious and insolent speech ever flung at Parliament by a falling Minister; cutting all round—braving his strongest opponents with taunts of reckless adroitness—applauding himself with undisguised arrogance—turning upon his friends a withering scorn and mockery of their old faith, in payment for that shortcoming support which gave him his long-coveted opportunity only to waste it. At bay on the Treasury-bench, braving the whole House like a bravo detected and desperate, resolute to make his power felt if not recognised, he has scattered around him rancour that must make office impossible, though they may give opposition a relish.—*Spectator*.

MUNIFICENT LEGACIES.—The late Robert Kettle, Esq., of Glasgow, has left upwards of £3,000 to the Baptist Mission Scheme, the same sum to the Baptist Mission Scheme in the Highlands and Islands, a like sum to the Glasgow City Mission, and the same sum to the Scottish Temperance League, of which he was president at his death.

A CHILD HAS BEEN ACCIDENTALLY POISONED at Sheffield, by her father, who gave it a tea-spoonful of laudanum by mistake, instead of rhubarb and brandy, as prescribed for its illness. The bottle containing the laudanum was labelled poison, but it was understood that the father could not read. The jury returned a verdict—"That the child was accidentally poisoned."

BIRTHS.

December 13, at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. B. H. COOPER, B.A., late minister of Mayer's-green Independent Chapel in that town, of a son.

December 13, the wife of the Rev. JOHN STOCK, of Patmos-cottage, Longwood, Huddersfield, of a son.

December 14, at Port Vale, near Longport Potteries, the wife of Mr. T. Boscock, provision merchant and general commission agent, of a daughter.

December 16, at Boss, the wife of Mr. J. BUNNELL, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

December 18, at Dinsburg-on-the-Rhine, by the Rev. Dr. Krummacher, the Rev. WILLIAM ISAAC, of Petersfield, Hants, to SARAH MARGARET, second daughter of Mr. J. PORTER, of Leigh Priory, Essex.

December 21, at the Congregational Church, Kentish Town, by the Rev. W. Forster, Mr. ROBERT THROBOLD, of Paternoster-row and Kentish Town, to Miss ELIZA HILL, of St. John's Park.

October 31, at Queen's House, Barbadoes, of virulent yellow fever, the Rev. EDWARD DIX WOOD, M.A., second son of his Excellency Lieutenant-General WOOD, C.B., Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands; in his 27th year.

November 6, at Shot Hall, Barbadoes, of the prevailing epidemic, MARY, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel WRIGHT, commanding Royal Engineers in the West Indies.

December 10, at the East India College, Hallebury, aged 62, WILLIAM EMPSON, Esq., Professor of Law.

December 12, in his 70th year, Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN CASTLE GANT, for many years a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets.

December 12, at his residence, Camberwell, aged 65, JOHN WALLIS, Esq., lecturer on astronomy.

December 12, at Christ College, Cambridge, of ulcerated sore throat, CHARLES LUKIN BERRY, scholar of that College, and the only son of the Rev. W. Berry, rector of Bircham Newton, Norfolk.

December 16, at Nelson Lodge, Chelsea, Lady STRANGE, widow of W. Holmes, Esq., of Grafton-street, Bond-street.

December 17, at Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, highly respected, WILLIAM WARDER, aged 27, third son of Mr. H. COLLIER, of that town.

December 18, at No. 11, Walton Villas, Brompton, in his 49th year, after a long illness, PETER BOATHWICK, Esq.

December 18, aged 3 years, the only son of the Rev. G. H. HOBBS of Foulmire, Cambridgeshire.

December 20, at Halesworth, Suffolk, aged 4 years, RICHARD HENRY, eldest son of the Rev. R. H. SMITH, Jun.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Ministerial crisis seems on the whole to have had a beneficial influence on the Funds—the total rise since the defeat of the Cabinet having been $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Bank Stock has rather improved. Exchequer Bills have been fluctuating.

The imports of the precious metals during the week have been £63,000. On the other hand the shipments have been very heavy, large sums both in gold and silver having been despatched to the East, Australia, and the Continent, representing an aggregate value of about £212,000. The total shipments from the kingdom for the week are £800,000; and there is consequently a balance against imports of nearly £740,000.

The Bank of England weekly statement of liabilities and assets is to the 11th inst. Contrasted with the previous return the changes were of some importance. Owing to the large amount of specie shipped very recently to Australia the

bullion has fallen off, but there is a considerable quantity of gold dust in the hands of the refiners that will soon be coming into the account. The circulation diminishes because of the increase in the deposit accounts, and the extra amount of loans and discounts must have been partly met by specie.

There has been more activity in foreign Stocks, and corresponding fluctuations in the prices. Spanish Stock, which declined on the news of Narvaez's ostracism, rallied upon the dismissal of Bravo Murillo, and the formation of a new cabinet at Madrid. It remains to be seen, however, if this ministerial change is calculated to improve the prospects of the foreign creditors.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Sund.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—		
Cons. for Act.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ e.d.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ e.d.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ e.d.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Ct. Red.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuites..	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	
Bank Stock ..	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	224 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchq. Bills..	62 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.	63 pm.
India Bonds..	78 pm.	79 pm.	—	80	80 pm.	80 pm.
Long Annuity..	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16	—	6 7-16	6 7-16

Mexican Bonds have been very dull, but not lower. Granada have improved, and Ecuador are a shade better. A good deal has been done in the New Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cent. Loan. The Turkish Scrip keeps up in the face of most unfavourable advices from Constantinople, where the Treasury is quite impoverished. Northern Bonds have advanced. Durch about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week show less activity at Manchester, although the market has been steady with a moderate business. At Birmingham there is a continued increase of prosperity. Further large orders have been received from the River Plate, and among the works executing for that region is the apparatus for lighting the city of Buenos Ayres with gas. Many contracts have been undertaken, also, for the north of Europe, while for Australia the demand is very heavy, especially for tools, and prices are rapidly advancing. The difficulty in getting orders for iron accepted is undiminished. From Nottingham the report shows that instead of business being confined to stock-taking, as is usual at Christmas, general transactions, at least in hosiery, are going on as actively as ever. The orders are chiefly for the United States and Australia, and the home demand is likewise good. In the woollen districts the transactions have diminished in consequence of the season, but they have been to a satisfactory amount at steady quotations. The Irish linen markets are without alteration.

The excitement respecting gold mining shares, but especially those of the Australian Agricultural Company, was almost unprecedented. The recent advices from Victoria to September 7, state that upon the territory of this company, comprising upwards of 300,000 acres in one "block," the precious metal has been found to an extent promising immense results. The quartz already tested yields extraordinarily, and the moment it was whispered that by the Overland Mail confirmatory accounts had been received, a mania set in, and the shares which already bore the high price of £88, only £35 being paid upon them, advanced rapidly to £100, and subsequently to £200 and £220. On Monday they closed at £290 to £300. To-day they are £240 to £250. The shares in all the Australian companies have considerably advanced, including banking shares. The run has been chiefly on Yuba River, Ave Maria, Australian Freehold, and Australian Cordillera. New Granada are also much higher. The Van Diemen's Land Company Shares, almost unsaleable a few months since at £3 or £4, advanced by sympathy to £16 and £20, the amount paid up being £29.

There has been an unfavourable change in the Railway Share Market during the past week, and this, too, in the face of great traffics and an average business. The settlement of the Account, however, showed rather a preponderance of *Bulls*, and the interest charged for carrying over shares was, therefore, comparatively high. Among the exceptions to the partial reaction that has occurred must be noticed Caledonian, Northern Counties Union, North Stafford, and one or two others. During the Christmas holidays the market is very likely to be quieter, and several parties have closed their accounts in expectation of this.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account ..	—	Ecuador	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent ..	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent ..	105 25
Long Annuities	6 7-16	Granada	13
Bank Stock	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mexican 3 per cent. new	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	—	Portuguese	40
Exchequer Bills—		Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	63 pm.	Spanish 3 per cent ..	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds.....	80 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent ..	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto 2 per cent ..	—

THE GAZETTE:

Friday, December 17.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th of December, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued.....	34,970,670
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	20,951,516
Silver Bullion	19,154
	£34,970,670
	£35,246,890

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Best	3,077,217
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,955,077
Other Deposits	12,507,244
Seven-day and other Bills	1,444,938
	£39,537,476
	£39,537,476

Dated the 16th day of December, 1852.

J. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, JOHN, Kingston-upon-Hull, seed crusher, January 12, February 2: solicitors, Messrs. Shackles, Kingston-upon-Hull.

BOULTER, ROBERT SEWELL, Mount-row, Westminster-road, tailor, January 1 and 28: solicitor, Mr. Pain, Gresham-street, City.

HARRISON, SAMUEL COLE, Sunderland-by-the-Sea, Durham, linen draper, December 24, January 31: solicitors, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; Messrs. Rawson and George, Bradford, Yorkshire; and Messrs. Wright, Sunderland.

JACOB, CHARLES, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, January 1 and 29: solicitors, Marten and Co., Mincing-lane, City.

JAMES, BENJAMIN, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder, December 28, January 25: solicitors, Mr. Philpotts, Newport; and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

REID, CHRISTIAN BRUCE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewer, December 30, February 11: solicitors, Sudlows and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SALTER, SAMUEL, Hunton-bridge, Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, maltster, January 1 and 28: solicitors, Mr. Sanger, Essex-court, Tempis; and Mr. Cowley, Watford, Herts.

SHOREL, WILLIAM, Great Marlborough-street, publisher, December 28, January 28: solicitors, Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.

TULLY, COLLINGWOOD, Sunderland, Durham, ship-owner, December 30, February 11: solicitors, Crosby and Compton, Old Jewry; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

VOTE, JAMES KENT, Albion-square, Dalston, builder, December 30, January 24: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Finsbury.

WELLINGTON, WILLIAM, Bridley-street, Harrow-road, Paddington, builder, December 28, January 28: solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Gresham-street, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

LEITH, JOSEPH, Portmahomack, Ross-shire, merchant, December 23, January 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Edwin Gates, Aylesford, Kent, grocer, final div. of 1s. 5d.; at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street, December 23, and three subsequent Thursdays—Henry Mosey, Union-street East, Bishopsgate, ironmonger, first div. of 10d.; at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street, December 23, and three subsequent Thursdays—Augustus Alexander Lackersteen, Broad-street-buildings, City, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—John Whittaker, Park-place, Mile End-road, draper, first div. of 3s. 3d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Joseph Mitchell, Camden-street, Camden-town, carpenter, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Henry Medworth, Wisbeach St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, grocer, second div. of 1s. 2d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Herbert Ashton and Stewart Spriggs, Aldermanbury, warehousemen, first div. of 6s.; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, December 23, and two subsequent Saturdays—Leon J. Nerinckx, Great Portland-street, laceman, second div. of 1d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, December 25, and two subsequent Saturdays—James Morison Wilson, Eton, bookseller, first div. of 3s. 8d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, December 25, and two subsequent Saturdays—James Bateman, Southampton-buildings, agent, second div. of 2d.; at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane, December 25, and two subsequent Saturdays.

Tuesday, December 21.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV, c. 85—
Wesley Chapel, Manningtree, Essex.

BANKRUPTS.

ARTIGUER, JULES, Mark-lane, City, merchant, January 11, February 5, 1853: solicitor, Mr. Brewer, Philpot-lane, City.

THOMAS, FREDRICK WILLIAM, Leadenhall-street, City, auctioneer, December 29, January 31: solicitor, Mr. Cole, Leadenhall-street.

MANLY, THOMAS, Exeter, cattle salesman, December 29, January 26, 1853: solicitor, Mr. Turner, Exeter.

BATE, WILLIAM, Camelot, Cornwall, butcher, December 29, January 26, 1853: solicitors, Mr. King, Camelot, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

PEARSON, FLETCHER, Liverpool, painter, January 5 and 31, 1853: solicitor, Mr. Payne, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

RUTHERFORD, ROBERT, Jedburgh, farmer, December 27 and January 22.

DIVIDENDS.

William Williams, William Williams, jun., and Thomas Robert Williams, Newport, Monmouthshire, bankers, first div. of 2s., as under: the creditors whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D, E, and F, December 27; G, H, I, K, and L, December 28; M, N, O, P, Q, and R, December 29; S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, December 30, at Mr. Acraman's, Bristol; James Hymers, Gateshead, Durham, innkeeper, first and final div. of 3s., any day after December 22, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Robert Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, first and final div. of 1s. 7d. on new proofs, in addition to 9s. 6d. previously declared, any day after December 23, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Wright, Brinscall Hall, within Wheelton, Lancashire, calico printer, final div. of 1s. 16d., January 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—James Burt, Leeds and Manchester, commission agent, final div. of 1s. 16d., January 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—Robert Dilkes, Warrington, Lancashire, licensed victualler, first and final div. of 6s. 1d., January 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—George Chadfield, Manchester, plasterer, first and final div. of 1s. 0d., December 28, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, December 20th.

We had a good show of Kentish Wheat this morning, but

small of Essex. The condition of a large proportion of the samples was soft and damp, and these were difficult to sell, at 1s. per qr. under last Monday's prices, whilst the best dry qualities went off pretty readily, at our previous quotations. For Foreign Wheat and Flour the demand was limited, but prices remained much the same as last week. Fine malting Barley met with buyers at the rates of last Monday, but grinding and distilling qualities were dull at 1s. per qr. lower. Beans and Peas without any material change. The arrivals of Oats were very small, and the Trade firm at fully the prices of this day week. Linseed and Cakes quite as dear.

BUTCHER'S MEAT. SMITHFIELD. Monday, December 20.

The show of foreign stock here, to-day, was again very limited, and in middling condition. Considering that the Great Day was held on this day se'nnight, the supply of home-fed Beasts on offer this morning was somewhat extensive, and nearly the whole of it was of full average quality. Although the butchers purchased largely last week, the Beef trade ruled steady, at fully the prices obtained on Monday last, the general top figure for Scots being 4s. per Siba. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 1,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, rams, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 260 horned and

TALLOW, MONDAY, December 20.

Our market is somewhat firmer to-day, and prices are higher than on Friday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 46s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 45s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 6d. per lb.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 31,917	Casks. 48,506	Casks. 55,040	Casks. 65,471	Casks. 49,548
Price of Y. C. ...	42s. 9d.	38s. 6d.	37s. 0d.	36s. 9d.	46s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1860	2337	2456	3198	2123
Do. from 1st June	58,565	55,088	54,194	60,568	59,341
Arrived last week	631	2048	1844	128	2852
Do. from 1st June	85,929	78,714	83,590	89,500	68,161
Price of Town ...	45s. 0d.	42s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	47s. 3d.

OILS.—Linseed, 27s. 3d. to 2s. per cwt.; Rapeseed, English refined, 36s. 0d. to 2s. ditto, foreign, 36s. 6d.; brown, 34s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £60; Spanish, £54 to £6; Sperm £85 to £88 0s., barged, £86; South Sea, £35 to £5; Seal, pale, £35 0s. to £35 10s.; do. coloured, £32 to £38; Cod, £33 10s. to £34; Pilchard, £28 to £30; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, 29s. 6d.

COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a brisk demand and a large amount of business done at the extreme prices of last week to 6d. advance on good strong and fine qualities; 830 hds. West India sold. Barbadoes, in public sale, sold from 34s. to 38s. 6d. 4,500 bags. Mauritius found buyers in public sale at 28s. 6d. to 33s.; 1,500 bags Bengal sold. Benares, 37s. to 38s.; grainy 41s. to 41s. 6d. 7,000 bags Madras sold from 27s. to 44s. 6d.; and 4,000 bags Penang from 32s. to 36s. 6d. A large business has also been done in foreign by private contract. The refined market is firm at the full prices of last week.

COFFEE.—500 hal' bales Mocha sold heavily in public sale at about 2s. decline. 1,100 bags native Ceylon were also off red. The sound was bought in; the damaged sold at high prices. First class, 45s. 6d. 200 bags washed Rio sold from 49s. to 50s. 6d.

TEA.—The market is firm, and there has been a limited business done in medium Congou at full prices.

COCHINEAL.—350 bags Tenerife were offered. A part sold, 1d. to 2d. advance, at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. The remainder bought in at high prices.

SPICES.—There has not been any offered in public sale to-day.

COTTON.—We are without transactions to report to-day.

TALLOW remains quoted at yesterday's quotation, 46s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In a few days, Second Thousand, price 6d., or in cloth lettered, 1s.

TOWNLEY and HOLYOAKE.—ATHEISTIC CONTROVERSY. A Public Discussion on the Being of a God.

"All that an accomplished advocate of Atheism could say for himself has been said by Mr. Holyoake, who reasons not only with calmness and candour, but with power and eloquence; yet when read with Mr. Townley's convincing and masterly expositions and defences, his speculations vanish into thin air, and his impious and daring theories become insignificant and impotent."—*Newcastle Guardian*.

"The great apostle of Atheism looks very small in this discussion."—*British Quarterly*.

"We judge him (Mr. Holyoake) to have most signally failed in his attempt to argue down the faith of Christendom, and we do (we think without a particle of sectarian partizanship) adjudge Mr. Townley a clear and complete triumph in the maintenance of each position he laid down."—*Nonconformist*.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Price 4s. cloth, crown 8vo,

THE HALF-CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL. (1800 to 1850).

By WASHINGTON WILKS.

With a Chronological Table of Contents, and a Tabular Arrangement of the principal Officers of State from 1800 to 1850.

"I will read to the House a passage from a work that treats of that most neglected part of the history of our country—the last 'Half-Century,' by Mr. Wilks."—*Mr. Cobden in the House of Commons*, Nov. 26, 1852.

London: W. and F. G. CASH (late Gilpin), 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; W. FREEMAN, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill; and all Booksellers.

KERR and STRANG, Perfumers and Wig Makers, 124, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, respectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that they have invented and brought to the greatest perfection the following leading articles, besides numerous others:—Their Ventilating Natural Curl; Ladies and Gentlemen's Perukes, either Crops or Full Dress, with Partings and Crowns so natural as to defy detection, and with or without their Improved Metallic Springs; Ventilating Fronts, Bandeaux Borders, Natte, Bands à la Reine, &c.; also, their Instantaneous Liquid Hair-Dye, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and never fades nor acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to other dyes; it is permanent, free from smell, and perfectly harmless. Any lady or gentleman, sceptical of its effects, in dying any shade of colour, can have it applied, free of any charge, at KERR and STRANG'S, 124, LEADENHALL-STREET.

Sold in cases at 7s. 6d., 15s., and 20s. Samples 3s. 6d., sent to all parts on receipt of Post-order or Stamps.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN CHANCERY!

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS AND DAMAGES!

THE Advertisers have obtained a Writ in Chancery in *causa WOTHERSPOON v. MILNE*, whereby they can hereafter proceed against any party who shall attempt to sell any Starch in imitation of the

GLENFIELD DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH.

It may be considered a tribute to the unrivalled merits of the above starch, that other Manufacturers should endeavour to facilitate the sale of an inferior commodity by introducing it to the market under the name of GLENFIELD STARCH; but the Advertisers being possessed of Testimonials from such unquestionable authority as the

Laundresses to HER MAJESTY; her Excellency the Countess of Eglington; the Marchioness of Breadalbane; &c. &c.

cannot, in justice to themselves, permit such fraudulent practices. They therefore CAUTION all Dealers in Starch, that they will take full advantage of the above Writ, and the Public to observe that their packets are marked with the name of the Manufacturer, R. WOTHERSPOON.

THE LADIES are respectfully requested to observe, that for Clearness and Purity, the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH stands unrivalled—being manufactured from the finest East India Sago.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c.; and Wholesale by the Manufacturers,

R. WOTHERSPOON and CO., 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow and WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY and CO. 40 King William-street, City, London.

SEASONABLE FESTIVITIES.

THIS period of the year has ever been rendered dear to the lovers of friendship and hospitality from the many charming socialities connected with it. The exuberance of the feelings, amid scenes of gaiety, naturally induces the fair and youthful to shine to advantage under the gaze of many friends, and therefore to devote especial attention to the duties of the Toilet. It is at this particular season that

ROWLANDS' PERSONAL REQUISITES

are called into increased requisition.

The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, and the high appreciation by rank and fashion, with the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, render them a peculiarly

ELEGANT AND SEASONABLE PRESENT.

A few words on their merits may appropriately follow.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

IS A DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT AND TRANSPARENT PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR; and as an invigorator and beautifier beyond all precedent. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

For the skin and complexion, is unequalled for its rare and inestimable qualities. The radiant bloom it imparts to the CHEEK; the softness and delicacy which it induces of the HANDS and ARMS; its capability of soothing Irritations, and removing CUTANEOUS DEFECTS, DISCOLORATIONS, and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every Toilet. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, prepared from Oriental Herbs with unusual care, transmitted to this country at great expense, this unique compound will be found of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLANDS' AQUA D'ORO.

A fragrant and refreshing Perfume, combining the spirituous essences and essential properties of the most esteemed and valuable exotic flowers and plants, without any one being in the ascendant.—Price 3s. 6d. per bottle.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!!!

The only GENUINE of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the Article on the Wrapper or Label.

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

And instant Relief and a Rapid Cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

D. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE OF COLD.

From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

"Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locoock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success.

(Signed) CYRIL CURTEIS."

ANOTHER CURE OF FOUR YEARS' ASTHMA.

"Matilda Shaw, of Harrington, has been severely afflicted with Asthma for four years, so that she could only lie in one position in bed; after taking three boxes of Dr. Locoock's Wafers she is so far cured as to be able to lie in any posture

J. THWAITES,

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WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION,

61, & 62, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH,

{ WOOLLEN DRAPERY

AND

1, 2, 3, & 4, WHITE HART-YARD, BOROUGH,

{ CABINET FURNISHING

(ENTRANCE IN HIGH-STREET).

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J. THWAITES, from his knowledge of the best Markets, and buying all his goods for Cash, feels confident, in soliciting the support of his Friends and the Public, who are anxious to procure Furniture of first-rate quality at moderate prices. An inspection of his Extensive and Superb Stock of well-seasoned Cabinet Furniture and General

Upholstery will prove their superiority over the inferior articles now so generally advertised. The WOOLLEN-DRAPERY and Manchester Department will be found well worthy of the attention of Drapers, Tailors, and the Public, in which are kept the Best WEST of ENGLAND Superfine CLOTHES, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, LLAMA CLOTHES, WOOLLEN and COTTON CORDS, MOLESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., with every description of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.

His great anxiety is to sell at the smallest rate of profit, and in every respect so to conduct his Business as to entitle him, not only to the support of his Friends, but to their kind recommendations, which shall receive his best attention.

SECURITY TO EMPLOYERS.

TO SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLERKS, STATION-MASTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, BANKERS' CLERKS, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS.

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Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments. Payments taken monthly as well as quarterly, &c. Policies indisputable, save in cases of fraud. Arrangements can be made with this Office to prevent the loss of a policy where the assured is unable, from temporary embarrassment, to keep up the payments.

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HAS stood the test of many years' experience, and its astonishing and increasing sale all over England has established its reputation as being the very best COUGH MEDICINE ever invented. Thousands can testify to the extraordinary property it possesses of immediately removing the most violent coughs, whether recent or of old standing, colds, asthmas, and hooping cough, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and all other diseases of the respiratory organs, which too often result in consumption; it dissolves the congealed phlegm, and by its balsamic and healing properties soothes the irritation of the lungs, produces free expectoration, and expels the unhealthy matter from the air passages. It will also be found an invaluable medicine for the nursery in curing the coughs so frequent among children, and which, if neglected, frequently end in inflammation of the lungs.

From Rev. J. PILKINGTON, B.A., Rayleigh.

I can confidently recommend Copland's Cough Linctus to Public Orators, Clergy, or Laity, from my own experience during the last winter; with the aid of this pleasant, soothing Linctus, I can preach three times on the Lord's-day to my congregation, though in my 82nd year. We constantly use it in the family, and wish it a wide circulation.

Yours, &c., JAMES PILKINGTON, B.A.
Rayleigh, 30th September, 1851.

From J. PIGGOTT, Esq., The Elms, near Maldon, Essex.

Dear Sir,—I have for twenty years past been troubled with an affection of the throat, and last winter took a bottle or two of your Linctus with great benefit. I was so well satisfied with it, that I should at once resort to it again if the cough and irritation return.

Yours,

The Elms, Ulting, 9th October, 1851. JOHN PIGGOTT.

Prepared and Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each, by the Proprietors, A. and E. PERTWEE (late COR-
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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GREAT AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

THIS celebrated Medicine was originally dis-
covered in the year 185, and is the only genuine Town-
send's Sarsaparilla in England or America.

With nearly FIFTY YEARS' TRIAL on the most *inconclusive* Chronic Maladies, it has proved itself a medicine of unexampled virtue and value to mankind. Composed as it is of all the rarest roots, herbs, flowers, buds, and *sorts* of plants that grow on American soil, with Sarsaparilla as the base, it holds in combination a greater amount of medicinal virtue than any other Medicine known to the world.

Its design is to act upon the blood, and, through that upon all the organs and tissues of the system. It has been so prepared, that it partakes very much of the *gastric juice* of the stomach, and does, in consequence, enter directly in the VITAL CURRENT, thus creating

NEW, PURE, AND RICH BLOOD.

It has a specific action also upon the *Sore-tions* and *Ex-retions*, and assists nature to expel from the system all humours, impure particles, and *effete matter*, through the *Lungs*, *Liver*, *Kidneys*, and *Skin*—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the *nervous system*, tones up and strengthens the *digestive apparatus*, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

The great value of this Medicine is, that it strengthens and builds up the system, while it eradicates disease. Acting specifically upon the blood, and, through that, upon all the organs and tissues of the body, this Sarsaparilla neutralizes the sharp, biting acids of the system, destroys and removes all peccant humours and virulent substances from the blood, which cause Blotches, Pimples, gross *Eruptions* of all kinds on the face, neck, and breast; removes *sourness* of the stomach, heartburn, and flatulence; allays inflammation of the bowels, lungs, and kidneys; and completely sweeps out of the body corruptions, infections, and diseases. It is a

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

having saved the lives of more than 40,000 females during the past ten years. In *spinal* and *nervous* complaints, *pain* in the *loins*, *headaches*, *mental depression*, *costiveness*, and *general debility*, *painful*, *suppressed*, or *excessive menses*, which produce the most distressing and weakening condition of the system, this Sarsaparilla is a sovereign remedy.

It is truly and pre-eminently the "afflicted woman's friend," and is especially adapted to the diseases peculiar to her sex.

GREAT RESULTS.

The success which has attended the administration of this Sarsaparilla has given the greatest satisfaction to all classes of persons. In cases of

CROFULA, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HABIT OF THE SYSTEM,

it has been eminently successful. Hundreds of cases have been cured, where the entire surface of the body was covered with *scales* or *sores*, *sores* upon the *arms*, *gatherings* in the *ears*, *inflamed* and *suppurating* *eyelids*, *swelled* *glands*, or with long-standing *ulcers*, *sever* *sores*, *fistula*, and *decay* of the *bones*. There is no kind of preparation known which is so well calculated to remove every disease arising from an *impure state* of the *blood* as the "Old Doctor's" Sarsaparilla."

A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. *Dyspepsia*, *indigestion*, *sour*, *weak*, and *irritable stomach*, *pains* in the *side*, *headache*, *lassitude*, and *general debility*, *diarrhoea*, *flatulence*, *eruptions* of the *skin*, &c., are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

It is also equally efficacious in cases of *rheumatism* and *gout*. Several very severe cases have already been reported to us since we have been in London, as being entirely cured.

By cleansing the stomach and the bowels, purifying the stream of life, correcting the secretions, expelling all morbid virulent matter from the body, this Sarsaparilla checks all tendencies to disease, and confers on all who use it the most beneficial results.

In the spring, it is used to purify the *blood* of *morbid matter*, the *stomach* of *bile*, and to correct all the secretions.

In the summer, it keeps up an equilibrium of the circulation, opens the pores of the *skin*, and promotes the *insensible perspiration*, whereby all the *worn-out*, *impure particles*, and *poisonous humours* of the *blood* are eliminated from the *body*.

In the winter, it gives *tonic* and *vitality* to the whole system, restoring warmth to *cold feet* and *cold hands*; causing the *blood* to flow with equal vigour to the extremities, and acts most blandly on the *nervous system*, to allay *irritation*, *cramps*, *spasms*, &c.

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chaser.

WATCLES! WATCLES! WATCLES!
SAVE 50 PER CENT. by PURCHASING YOUR WATCLES DIRECT from the MANUFAC-
TURER, at the WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE.

Warranted Gold Watches, extra Jewelled, with all the recent improvements . . . £3 15 0 each.
The same movements, in Silver Cases 2 0 0 "
Handsome Morocco Cases for same 0 2 0 "

Every other description of Watch in the same proportion. Sent free to any part of the Kingdom upon receipt of 1s. extra.
Duplex and other Watches practically repaired and put in order at trade prices,

AT

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Emigrants supplied with Watches suitable for Australia. Merchants, Captains, and the Trade supplied, in any quantities, on very favourable terms.

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THEpeculiar and distinctive features of this Society consist—

I.—In allowing no member, when unable to continue his payments, to lose the benefit of the sums which he has paid. For example:—Suppose a person, aged thirty, assured his life for £500, and at the end of seven years he found he was unable to keep up any further payments, in other Offices he would lose all he had paid in, but in this Society he would be entitled to claim a FREE POLICY for £80 without any further payment or charge whatever. *This just and equitable principle must recommend itself to every one about to insure.*

II.—Suppose also that this person, after having paid three years' premiums, was, through temporary losses or unforeseen circumstances, unable to meet his payment; and, entertaining a hope that the following year he might be placed in a better position, and also not being desirous of discontinuing the Assurance for £500, he would be allowed at any time to charge his Policy with the amount of the premium at 5 per cent. interest, either to be deducted from the £500 at his death, or the Policy may be freed at any time by his paying the amount due.

III.—By making every Policy absolutely *Indisputable* under any circumstances, thereby rendering them negotiable instruments as security, and entailing no trouble or inconvenience to the survivors.

IV.—By making the Policies *payable to the Holder*, by which means a Policy may, by simple endorsement, and without the usual trouble and expense of assignment, be negotiated with the same facility as Bills of Exchange.

Thus it will be observed, that by the peculiar privileges and facilities allowed to the Policy Holders of this Society the Policies become marketable like any other description of property.

It embodies all the improvements of other Offices. The Funds of the Society are employed in granting Loans to Members upon approved Security. The Guarantee Fund amounts to nearly FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STEELING. The Directors and Auditors are chosen by the Members. The justice and liberality of the principles of this Society, and their suitability to the wants of the Public, have obtained for it the approbation and recommendation of the leading and influential Public Journals.

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J. W. SPRAGUE, Manager.

ED. CLENCH, Secretary.

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(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

For the Assurance of Lives, the Guarantee of Fidelity, the Granting of Annuities, Loans, &c.

ALL THE PROFITS DIVISABLE AMONG THE MEMBERS:

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The greatest dramatic writer of the present age, on presenting me with copies of his works, writes as follows:—"Dear Halse, —In attestation of benefit derived from your consummate skill in the application of medical galvanism, I send you these volumes." I could fill a moderate-sized book with letters from patients, all thanking me for the great benefits derived from my galvanic treatment. Some of these letters, in which the patients describe the various treatments they have been subjected to, are laughable in the extreme. At the present time I have a patient who has undergone some queer treatment, and as it is worth relating, I now do so. He is an elderly gentleman, and four years since was partially paralysed. After undergoing all the usual treatment in such cases in vain, he was advised by his medical attendant to have his back blistered from the top of the spine to the bottom. This was accordingly done, and the result was (as any one of common sense might have expected) that the little power he had remaining in his arms and legs was taken from him. He was now perfectly paralysed all over the body. His medical man next recommended him to go to Bath and try the waters. He drank of them until he was sick of them. A medical man in Bath now undertook to cure him by means of a MONSTER SHOWER BATH, which was of an enormous height, and contained no less than twenty-five gallons of water, the whole of which water was every morning showered down upon the unfortunate patient's head. The object was to cool his head, and it was cooled with a vengeance. He submitted to it as long as he could, but human suffering has its limits, and he could stand it no longer. It was next proposed to him that he should undergo the "SNAIL REMEDY." Don't stare, reader; what I write are facts. He had already tried the "blister cure," and the "cold water cure;" why not try the "snail cure?" He consented—yes, the "snail cure" was tried; and now let the reader picture to himself the patient, with buckets of snails before him, and the rubbers lustily at work, rubbing them all over his body. The poor snails were murdered in vain. The patient now thought it high time to return home. Still something must be tried. Some one now proposed brandy and salt. Those were to be rubbed into his head, and a precious dear rubbing they made of it, for they rubbed away no less than ten pounds worth of brandy. I of course presume that the rubbers were all test-tailors. What next was to be tried? Ah! the sun shines upon him once more. Behold him consulting a foreign physician. He is now about to be cured in no time. The foreigner has a newly invented machine, which is not only going to cure him of his complaint, but is going to make a young man of him. Now, the monster shower bath was applied on the COOLING principle, but this machine was not to be applied on that principle. No, it was to be applied on the HOT principle. Well, what does the reader think was this HOT remedy? He would never guess it, and therefore I may as well tell him. It consisted in a sort of bellows filled with very hot air, which bellows was to be brought to bear on the unfortunate patient's head, and which hot air was to be puffed at him until he fainted. This made him worse than ever. He now again consulted an English physician, and fortunately for him he this time met with an upright, conscientious man.

He told him plainly that medicine was quite useless in his case, and that the only hope for him was in galvanism. He recommended him to start for London immediately, and to place himself under my galvanic treatment. Three weeks since he arrived in town: he could not feed himself, nor could he stand: in short, he was as helpless as a new-born infant. I told him I was afraid galvanism would be a failure, but I considered it worthy of a trial, and that if we noticed the slightest improvement at the end of a month it was as much or more than we could reasonably expect. He now became my patient, and, strange to relate, he can now not only stand, but can walk about his room without any assistance whatever, and he no longer requires the aid of his servant to feed him, he now being able to perform that important operation himself. This rapid improvement is the more astonishing, when we consider the patient's age, the length of time his complaint has been standing, and the vile remedies he had been subjected to. One of these vile remedies I have neglected to mention. It was one of the low-priced galvanic apparatuses, which he tried for several months without deriving the least benefit from it. I have repeatedly stated that they are quite useless as a remedial agent; my own experience (and the experience of hundreds of my patients) has convinced me of this fact. If galvanism be tried, let it be tried fairly, with an efficient apparatus and an experienced practitioner.

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